THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 11TH JUNE.

WE LEARN from the *Indian Agriculturist* that it is reported that Colonel Wyndham has obtained from the King of Burmah a grant of four thousand acres of land near Mandalay for the purpose of cultivating cotton. Colonel Wyndham is the veritable 'admirableChrichton' of the age; from importing ballet girls, originating the *Charivari*, heading the war-tigers of His Burman Majesty, to converting his sword to a ploughshare and 'going in' for cotton, there is nothing that comes amiss to him. His Yankee brass is 'cute enough for every thing. It is a pity he has not as yet fallen upon theAladeen's lamp he is in quest of.

THE SAME PAPER observes that a Bengali ryot, who holds some of the land reclaimed from the Salt Water Lakes by the Municipality of Calcutta, has irrigated his rice field from the Central Sewage Canal, with the best possible results. The low-lying paddy lands adjoining the channel have also been flooded with fluid sewage preparatory to cultivation during the ensuing season. There is not much room for doubt that the experiment will succeed. Night-soil is very extensively used for manure all over the North West, and vegetables cultivated with sewage at Croydon has not proved hurtful, though it is said to be somewhat rank. But the question remains to be solved how far the expense of irrigation with sewage will be covered by increased produce of paddy in fields away from the channel of sewage, The cost of removal will be heavy and for a long time to come men of the different castes which supply our cultivators will themselves never undertake the task of removing sewage manure. To employ *haris* is out of the question.

THE FREE citizens of America have a peculiar way of their own in every thing, which, though ludicrous in the eyes of other nations, exciting the risibility of every lover of the humourous, is hardly perceived by them to be out-of-the-way. A Judge at Detroit sentenced a man to two month's imprisonment in the following terms: "Prisoner at the bar," said His Honor when the evidence was all in, "now is the time to make a fourth of July speech if you are going to make one. If you have any evidence hurl it at me." Silence on the part of the prisoner. "Darius Worthington Jones," resumed the Judge, after waiting for an answer, "you are chalked for 60 days, you won't set any onions this spring, and you won't be around when the first circus strikes Detroit. May-day will find you making chairs, and June berries will have ripened and vanished ere we gaze upon your face again." We are not informed whether the above pathetic and poetic address had the effect of partly reconciling the unfortunate Darius Worthington Jones to the two months' incarceration.

IT HAS recently come to our knowledge, says the *Madrassee*, that in certain districts within that Presidency, helpless and ignorant villagers are subjected to a good deal of petty tyranny and extortion on all occasions when Collectors and their covenanted subordinates happen to go on circuit through the Taluks; and our contemporary relates an instance in point. The extortion mentioned above is not unknown in the districts of Bengal and Behar, and we join with our contemporary in drawing the attention of Government officers to this subject in order that the objectionable practice might be put down with a strong hand. Our Mofussil Collectors and Magistrates little know how the eggs and the butter and the milk which grace their breakfast tables, when out on their tour, have been obtained. Had they known it, we are quite sure the above luxuries would not have sat well on their stomachs! But after all, why should people grumble about such little things: the honor, not to say the luxury, of proving one's loyalty, by contributing to the convenience and pleasure of the Hakim should make ample amends for the expense and loss. The zemindars in their own way supply *russuds* for troops when marching through their *elakas* and get but miserably paid for their trouble and expense. It is true they are rich and do not feel the loss; but then the poor are, we suppose, born to suffer, and this is one of the many ways in which they are doomed to suffer. Why should Hakims trouble their heads about such frivolous affairs, when those heads are probably full of the next report on sanitation, village improvement, financial returns, and the thousand and one items of official routine.

MR. MACFAYDEN, says the *Madras Standard*, at one of the sittings of the Madras Legislative Council on the Municipal Bill, denounced what he termed the "bludgeon sections" of that bill, that is to say, those sections which authorized the Government to deal with the Municipality and its work in a despotic manner,—the old tradition, that the Government is a paternal despotism, thereby being maintained. The Hon'ble legislator probably did not remember that the Government profession of Municipal self-government is as hollow as the drum, and like the drum is intended only to make a noise.

WE ARE glad to learn that Her Majesty the Queen has expressed her desire that some adequate provision should be made for the Misses De Foe, the lineal descendants of the author of "Robinson Crusoe." Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that a pension of £75 should be granted to each of these three ladies. If only a penny subscription had been set on foot for the descendants of the author of Robinson Crusoe, a very large amount, we are sure, could have been easily raised; for there is not a man, woman or child in the whole of the present civilized world who would hold back in such a case. This act of Her Majesty will be gratefully appreciated by all.

WE LEARN that on the 4th instant Baboo Soorendro Nath Banerjee of the Indian Association, Calcutta, appeared in the hall of this city (Lahore) amidst the cheers of the assembly presided over by Rai Mool Singh, Honorary Magistrate, and explained the causes of his visit, which may be reduced to two.

1st.—A petition was to be signed and submitted to the Secretary of State for Indi , praying that native youths be admitted to the Civil Service examination at the age of 21 or 22 years.

2nd.—That a place be fixed in India for the said examination.

The action of the Indian Association was cordially supported. A similar enthusiastic Meeting has been held at Umritsar.

TUESDAY, 12TH JUNE.

THE FOLLOWING Parliamentary intelligence will, we have no doubt, interest our readers:

Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with reference to the new measures of taxation introduced in the Legislative Council of Bengal, whether, in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated 1st March, 1874, and 11th November, 1875, the intention to introduce those measures was previously communicated to the Secretary of State in Council, and if so, whether they had be en considered and approved by him.

Lord G. Hamilton said.—Information of the intended legislation was sent home to the Secretary of State by telegraph under the clause of the Despatch of the 11th November, 1875, referring to urgency. The Secretary of State gave leave for the introduction of the measures, reserving his liberty of expressing any objection at a later stage. At the same time it is right to say that the present Secretary of State has for some time past recommended to the Viceroy the principle that where irrigation has been provided at large expense by the State for the benefit of any locality or province, the locality or province so benefited should recuperate the State.

"A DEPUTATION from the Scotch Universities," says the *Pioneer*, "has been interviewing Lord Salisbury, and arguing with him about the contemplated reduction in the age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. They affirmed that the students at Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen would be debarred from competition. His Lordship told them that they came too late, and that the reduction was now decided upon." The Scotch Dons must have been highly edified by the reason assigned: "It may be we have made a mistake, but you are come too late." A mistake made by so high an authority as the Secretary of State cannot possibly be rectified by the representation of such small fry as Scotch Syndics. But is there really a mistake in the matter? Can there not be some isoteric political reason for the change which should not be exposed to the daylight of public discussion?

WE QUOTE the following story from the *Pioneer*: "It seems that, last April, two little boys, Masters Kimball and Cox, aged respectively four and six, were unable to agree on some question or other, whether political or religious we are not informed. After a while the younger, Kimball by name, but more generally known as the Major, suddenly departed, after having declared his intention of "fixing" Cox, a threat which he duly carried out. Getting his father's revolver, the Major shot Master Cox through the head, blowing his brains out. According to the newspaper account, the Major's "thoughtless conduct meets with general reprehension." Truly a worthy descendant this of the Yankee hero, Captain Kedgick, so graphically described by Dickens in his Martin Chuzzlewit!

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Englishman* gives the following summary of an important case now pending against the Secretary of State:

"The case of Colonel C. D. Grant, late of the Madras Staff Corps, partly heard, was this week concluded in the Court of Common Pleas. The plaintiff had entered the E. I. Co.'s service in 1840, was afterwards employed in the Civil Commission of Burmah, and while holding an appointment at Kamptee was, for years ago, required to send in an application to retire on a pound a day, failing which he was pensioned on that scale. He claimed damages, on the ground that the undoubted prerogative of the Crown which gives power to the Sovereign to dismiss her military servants at pleasure did not apply to one originally nominated as cadet by the Directors, who had not been declared physically or mentally inefficient, and to whom the General Order of 1872 (sanctioning the compulsory retirement of officers) could only be made to apply by a violation of the covenant under which he had received his original commission. The Crown set up a demurrer, to the effect that the Company's appointment of the individual was not a contract, but only an engagement for military service by virtue of the Sovereign power delegated to the Company; that the said power extended to compulsory and unexplained dismissal; that such power was since vested (on the extinction of military authority in the Company) in the Secretary of State for India; and also that the injury complained of resulted from the complainant's own acts. Practically, the demurrer raised was, in brief, did the Secretary of State represent the Executive Government of the Queen? Mr. Justice Grove has thought the matter of sufficient importance to consider his judgment. It obviously is so, as the present may be considered a test case for many others, past, present, and prospective. There are some officers now curiously "waiting for the verdict., A remark deserving notice was made by the Judge, on the pursuer's plea that the Secretary of State for India was liable because the order was published in the Fort St. George *Gazette*, that he could not assume that everything in the *Gazette* was done by the Government.

REIS EFFENDI, who ordinarily deals in "soiled doves" and such like small fry in the columns of the *Englishman*, aspires to higher game occasionally. The following is his last in the latter line:

"The celebrated O'Mulligan, when asked where he lived replied with a grand sweep of his arm—"over there." And he included in his ample reply a space which represented one-third of the habitable globe, his address may be correctly described as capacious. On the present occasion I shall follow the example of The O'Mulligan and sketch the boundaries of the kingdom of Overthereia with a full brush. To begin then, the kingdom—some call it the empire—of Overthereia is situated in latitude X.., longitude Y. Some say it is an island, others a peninsula; but I am no geographer, but a plain man, who cares more for clear turtle and canvass-back duck than for all the physical boundaries in the universe. Overthereia is ruled by a powerful Begum, whose constant care has not succeeded in keeping her only son at home. The happy son is married to a beautiful wife, who can no more succeed in keeping the young chief at home than the mighty Begum herself. Overthereia is now convulsed by the news that the long smouldering discontent of the young chieftainess has broken out into open flame. It would appear that the young chief, who, having solved the problem of perpetual motion, can never remain quiet for an instant, took advantage of his wife's illness to attend a merry party, a species of natch where large-limbed damsels were plentiful. All went quietly enough, and would have passed off pleasantly, had not a "fierce mermaiden"—I mean handmaiden—related the entire story to the young chieftainess, who reared up, as the Yankees say, and had a frightful scene with the Begum. At first the only talk was of separation, custody of children, and the rest of it; but I hear that a species of armed truce has been agreed upon, and the dirty linen is being washed in the royal and imperial tent. A certain Mrs. T——h——I, pre-named "Baby" is said to be the *teterrima causa* of much present trouble. She is pretty, but not half so clever as her predecessors, Skittles Lady S—— and that Lady C——who was pronounced by the first-named authority the "head of the profession."

WEDNESDAY, 13TH JUNE.

PRESIDENT HAYES said a good thing, the other day, to Miss Phœbe Cozzens, of St. Louis, who went up to the White House to pay her respects to him. Miss Cozzens is a lady who has studied law, and who differs from nearly all the ladies who have invaded the professions usually practised by man, in being decidedly attractive in personal appearance. In the course of her conversation, Miss Cozzens playfully referred to General Grant having talked of appointing her Chief Justice, and said that, had he done so, it would have been her duty to have administered the oath of office to him on Monday. President Hayes replies to her, "My dear Miss Cozzens, in that case, I should have kissed something besides the

book." Will the above give a fresh impetus to those who warmly advocate the admission of native girls to the University examinations? And will they be able one day to address and be addressed similarly by some fair lady graduate in Law, Medicine or Arts?

AN INTERESTING MARRIAGE. On Saturday last Babu Tarabullub Chatterjea, Attorney-at-law, a widower, aged about 55, was married to Miss Mary Bell, a young lady about 20 years old. The marriage was celebrated in accordance with Act III of 1872.

M. CASSAR, a French physician, we are informed, has used with success the following recipe for the cure of Hydrophobia:—Take two table-spoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime, mix it with half a pint of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed and the dressing frequently renewed. The chlorine gas possesses the power of decomposing the tremendous poison of rabid animals and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attack the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite. From 1810 to 1824 the number of persons admitted into Breslau Hospital was 174 of whom only two died; from 1783, to 1824, there were admitted into the hospital at Zurich 223 persons bitten by different animals (182 by dogs), of whom only four died.

THE RUMOURS regarding a triple alliance between Austria, Germany and England, says the *Times of India*, are increasing. We do not however, see any indications of such an alliance becoming *un fait accompli* at present.

THE FEELING in England regarding the Russians and the Turks is concisely described in the following lines from *Truth*:—

Gladstone:—To crush the loath'd Mahometan, no danger would I shirk:—

Beaconsfield:—I'd curb the grasping Muscovite, dare I but help the Turk.

THE FOLLOWING romantic story is told of Abdul Kerim, the present Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army; When only twenty, he eloped with a pretty Moldavian Jewess, the *vivandiere* of his regiment; and the lovers withdrew into a remote village, where they were discovered a year after. He was degraded and reduced to the ranks; but the lesson, though severe, was not lost, and from that time he has not neglected Mars for Venus, although it may be added that he was a popular favorite in the Paris *salons*.

THE PEOPLE of Dakhin Shabazpore have not yet got over their troubles. The Storm-wave and epidemic have nearly depopulated the island, and now we learn that the scarcity of rice has almost driven the inhabitants out of their senses. We are glad to learn that Mr. R. C. Dutt, the sub-divisional officer, is trying his best to alleviate the distress, by proposing to open relief depots where cooked rice will be distributed.

WE REGRET to hear that damage to the extent of some lacs of rupees has been done to the grain at the Bankipur and Dinapur Stations, E. I. R., by the rain within the last few days.

THE SIMLA correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that there was a fracas on the mall a day or two ago, between a reverend gentleman and a clerk in one of the public offices. The reverend gentleman has been given the option to apologise or to have his conduct reported to the Bishop.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Secretary of State has approved of the amalgamation of Oude with the North West.

A DEPUTATION, headed by Mr. John Bright, M. P. waited on the Secretary of State for India to lay before him a scheme for the extension of railways in Hyderabad. The deputation urged that as great advantages would thereby accrue to the Native States and to India generally, no obstacles should be interposed to money being raised in England for such useful purposes. Lord Salisbury, however, did not give any definite answer on this subject.

THE PIONEER states that a telegram appeared in the *Times*, received from its semi-official correspondent at Berlin, to the effect that should England interfere with the designs of Russia on Turkey, General von Kaufmann, at the head of a Russian army, will cross the Pamir steppes and invade India.

THURSDAY, 14TH JUNE.

THE RESIDENTS of Madras are in a ferment as the house tax there is going to be raised from 7½ to 10 per cent. The Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* states that "the municipal thirty-two declined to take this step, so the Government has told them they are naughty boys and has taken it itself."

THE SAME Correspondent thus gives out his ideas on the subject of chastising native servants: "The *Leader* told us the other day that it was "cowardly" to strike a servant. I don't see it. To bully a servant is cowardly most decidedly, but a moderate chastisement, no. Why is it cowardly? Because the man cannot hit you back? Well, allowing that he cannot, though the proposition is not universally true, does that necessarily make the licking cowardly? If so, the schoolmaster who calls up Master Jones is a coward, and so is mamma who "spats" three-year-old Tommy. I am unable to shake off the prejudices of twenty years back, and just as I know beyond all dispute that native servants prefer a licking, that is a fair moderate chastisement, to a fine or the police court, so I believe that to be the best correction for them. It is hardly necessary to stipulate that the correction should be administered calmly and not in a passion. Will the writer "calmly and not in a passion," dare to carry out his ideas of chastising servants on the person of an English servant of the Sam Weller type? We dare say not, for in that case he would inevitably receive more than he gave. Cuffing Sambo and kicking Hossainee involve no personal risk, and the amusement, no doubt, is extremely exhilarating to spirited gentlemen like the writer we have quoted. And these native servants like eels are used to skinning. Could any body tell us how the said eels feel when held "in the well sanded-grip of a cook maid?"

THE PIONEER mentions that there is a Magistrate in Bangalore, who should, in these days of economy, be marked for speedy promotion. Recently at the opening of a case he saw that the evidence would be considerable, and he cried out to his *daffadar*—"here, bring me some *common* paper, this is too good to take mere notes on." We commend the economic spirit displayed by the Magistrate, and wish that the portfolio of Finance or of Public Works had been in the hands of such an economic gentleman!

A WONDERFUL find of old coins is reported from Fifeshire. While workmen were engaged clearing out a drain on the estate of Montrave, six miles from Cupar, Fife, they came upon a large stone, which was found to cover a copper vase containing the extraordinary number of 10,735 silver coins, dating from and before the thirteenth century. Some have the names David and Margaret on them. The coins are now in the possession of Mr. Gilmour, the proprietor of the estate. It took him, Mrs. Gilmour, and two servants three hours to count the collection.

FROM ANOTHER paper we take the following:

"A large establishment has been opened in St. Louis for drying eggs. It is in full operation, and hundreds of thousands of dozens are going into its insatiable maw. The eggs are carefully "candled" by hand—that is examined by light to ascertain whether good or not—and are then thrown into an immense receptacle, where they are broken, and by a centrifugal operation the white and yoke are separated from the shell, very much as liquid honey is separated from the comb. The liquid is then dried by heat, by patent process, and the dried article is left, resembling sugar; and it is put in barrels, and is ready for transportation any where. This dried article has been taken twice across the equator in ships, and then made into omelet, and compared with omelet made from fresh eggs in the same manner, and the best judges could not detect the difference between the two.

THERE ARE now two fleets of the English navy afloat which are quite ready for active service at a moment's notice. The Channel Squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Seymour represents nearly 60,000 tons of armour-plated ships, carrying 116 guns and 5,000 men. The Mediterranean fleet consisting of twenty sea-going vessels, of which ten are armour-plated, has an aggregate complement of 5,000 officers and men.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary makes the following sensible remarks on the British policy on the Eastern Question:

The popular policy seems to be non-intervention, unless in defence of British interests. It is assumed that we can at any time step in and check Russian aggression. Russia, it is said dare not advance to Constantinople, lest the other Powers, should interfere. Do we know what secret treaties Russia may make with Prussia and Austria, what compensation may be forthcoming for non-intervention? Remember the lessons of history. These three great military Powers deliberately partitioned Poland in defiance of the rest of Europe. Russia has occupied Roumania by right of might and has made Prince Charles her ally by promising him a share of the spoil. Can Britain, single-handed, check victorious Russia *after* the defeat of the Porte? It will not be so easy to muzzle the bear, growling over dismembered Turkey. Russia wages a wicked, wanton war of aggrandisement; the more detestable that she tries to cover her cupidity under the cloak of religion. She strikes at Britain through the Turkish Empire. Turkey, in defending her existence, is fighting our battle. The integrity of Turkey is a British interest. To wait till our ally be crushed is a blunder and a crime. We might now stop Russia's career of conquest and save the Christian populations. By making our offer of assistance conditional, Turkey would grant those material guarantees which she naturally refused to Russian menaces.

AN AUSTRIAN fanatic of the name of Simon Bernick, a young man attached to the domestic establishment of Prince John Adolph Sperrenberg, attempted to commit suicide under the influence of religious fanaticism, by crucifixion. He had first put on a garland of flowers and stretching himself on the floor placed one foot upon the other and deliberately drove a nail through them; he then proceeded to nail his left hand to the ground, and then stabbed himself several times with a pocket knife in the left side. During the time that the young man had been thus torturing himself he had not uttered the slightest cry of pain, but fortunately three of his companions, attracted by the unusual sound of knocking, came to learn the cause.

IT NOW APPEARS that the Mahomedan Literary Society waited on deputation upon His Excellency the Viceroy at the State camp at Delhi to present an address of congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India on the occasion of Her Majesty's assumption of the title of "Empress of India." Forty-two gentlemen, members of the Literary Society, composed the deputation which waited upon His Excellency. We have received a copy of the address and the Viceroy's reply, but we are sorry we cannot make room for them.

AT AN Ordinary General Meeting of the Suburban Municipal Commissioners held on the 17th May last the subject of the extension of the supply of Calcutta Pipe Water to the Suburbs was brought forward; on which Prince Mirza Jahan Kuddur Bahadoor, nephew and son-in-law of the King of Oudh, placed memorandum before the meeting, and after a good deal of discussion a special Committee consisting of the following Commissioners was appointed to consider the localities or parts of the Suburbs to which the Water Supply might be extended, and to ascertain the probable out-turn of a 4½ per cent in those localities:—

Mr R. C. Sterndale Vice Chairman.
Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor.
Prince Mirza Jahan Kuddur Bahadoor.
Mr J B ckburn
Baboo Judub Chunder Ghose Ray Bahadoor.
Dr R C Chundra.
Mr S F Apear.
Baboo Hem Chunder Banerjee.
Baboo Janokee Nath Ray.

AN INTERESTING scene was enacted the other day at Darjeeling when His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by the Director of Public Instruction and His Honor's suite, visited the Bhootia Boarding school at Darjeeling. The Lieutenant Governor was received by the Head-Master and his pupils at some distance from the school near the police line, when two Lamas played their national anthem. After the august visitors had taken their seats the boys were entertained with a sumptuous dinner provided for them by Mr. Croft, Officiating Director of Public Instruction, in honor of the Empress' birth-day. Two young lads aged about eleven rose up and drank the health of the Empress, and of the Lieutenant Governor and his suite, the dinner being enlivened by dancing and music after the Tibetan fashion. At the conclusion of the dinner one of the boys read an address. The Lieutenant Governor expressed his great satisfaction at the knowledge of English evinced by the students, and was pleased to promise a silver medal to the first boy of each class.

FRIDAY, 15TH JUNE.

WE SEE that great excitement prevails amongst the native communities of Moorshedabad in consequence of the barbarous treatment experienced by the treasury writer of the Moorshedabad Agency at the hand of one Mr. Prince, the chief clerk and accountant of the Agency.

THE FOLLOWING statistics relating to the cotton industry of Lancashire and Cheshire will be read with great interest: In 1874 about one thousand three hundred seven millions, eight hundred ninety six thousand and eight hundred pounds was imported in excess of the weight exported. About one thousand nine hundred firms are engaged in the entire district to spin and manufacture the enormous quantity of raw materials imported. In the one thousand nine hundred firms mentioned are included two hundred seventy Joint-stock companies, the nominal capital of which is 15 millions pounds sterling of which about half is paid off. The capital of the private firms and individuals is placed at 50 millions pounds giving an average of 30 thousand pounds each. There are six firms each estimated to possess resources exceeding one million pounds; twelve ditto each five hundred thousand pounds; twenty six ditto each two hundred thousand pounds; fifty ditto one hundred thousand pounds; seventy two ditto each seventy five thousand pounds; one hundred one ditto fifty thousand pounds; one hundred six ditto each thirty thousand pounds; hundred and fifty five ditto each twenty thousand pounds; two hundred fifty eight ditto each ten thousand pounds; two hundred eighty ditto

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each five thousand pounds; hundred and eighty seven ditto each two thousand pounds; and two hundred with one thousand pounds each.

A DOCTOR BROWN has arrived at Arakan, with about a ton weight of tools and farming implements, His intention is to open a large tobacco farm for the cultivation of the tobacco plant on the most improved scientific principles.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S discoveries in the Troad are not received with much honour in the land of Barnum, apparently. At least the *New York Times*, discoursing of them, says:

"Great as is the interest which attaches to the hair-pins of Helen, and the fine tooth-comb of Paris, there are those who feel that Dr. Schliemann has dug long enough at Troy, and that he ought to exercise his remarkable genius in other fields. He is just the man to dig on the site of the Garden of Eden, and to reclaim the articles of personal property which our first parents left behind in the suddenness of their departure. He would not have the slightest difficulty in determining the exact locality of the primæval paradise. All that he would think it necessary to do would be to visit the Plain of Mesopotamia; to pick out a good-sized garden spot, and to announce that he had fixed the exact position of the Garden of Eden. Then he would begin to dig, and to discover with the energy and success which have hitherto characterised him. He would then lay bare the asphalte paths over which Adam was accustomed to walk, and would find his lawn-roller and sickle in a rusty but still easily recognisable condition. As soon as the excavations became large enough to warrant a map, he would construct one calculated to bring tears to the eyes of the most hardened geologist. On that map would be marked the position of the apple tree which Eve had such melancholy cause to remember, together with a dotted line, labelled 'Probable route of the serpent on entering and retiring from the garden.' That some valuable map would also show 'Adam's Swimming Pool,' the 'Birth-place of Eve,' the 'Croquet ground.' and the 'Sartorial Fig Tree.' As for relics, Schliemann would find them to order for the use of clergymen's families and Sunday schools. Fig-leaf aprons, would be picked up by the sharp-eyed searcher on every hedge. Small fish bones 'supposed to have been used as hair-pins,' polished bits of tomato cans, labelled 'hand mirrors,' and innumerable quantities of agricultural tools and packages of Weathersfield garden seeds would be sent to Europe and America by the ship-load, and if somebody were to order a slip from the original apple tree, Dr. Schliemann would send out more young apple trees in the course of two years than the united nurseries of Long Island could furnish in ten."

MR. C. T. METCALFE C.S.I., Officiating Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Durbhanga, but to continue to officiate in his present appointment.

ARE WE drifting to the days of *Jacquerie*? The following is by far worse than pot shots at landlords by discontented Irish peasants: Babu Nobin Chunder Naug, a wealthy zemindar, was, on the night of the 10th June, at a place a few miles from Midnapore, waylaid by a band of his discontented ryots. He was dragged out of his Palki and hacked to pieces. Some of the bearers were also badly wounded in the melee. The murder, it is reported, was committed by some ryots who had combined together to kill their zemindar for rack-renting them.

IT IS REPORTED that the Ameer of Cabul has replied to the Turkish envoy that he regrets he is unable to assist Turkey with money and troops, as he requires both himself in the present crisis. He has however assured the Sultan that he will not fail to pray for him!

THE HEALTH OFFICER of Madras has pronounced the water of tanks in that city and its suburbs, which are situated near Hindoo temples, undrinkable, and its use detrimental to health. He is of opinion that it should not be used. The public has accordingly been warned by beat of *tom-tom* against drinking water taken from tanks "situated near Hindoo temples," and the Police directed to see the order strictly carried out. We have no doubt the Health-Officer's order is right and proper, but we would like to be enlightened why the water in tanks "situated near Hindoo temples," and not in those in any other place, should specially turn out all at once to be undrinkable?

SATURDAY, 16TH JUNE.

THE WESTERN Star gives the following account of the noted Moplah dacoit of Wallunad, who has at last been captured and is now undergoing trial: He is an object of curiousity to many.

"Hundreds flock together to see him when he is brought to the cutchery. He is a strong and well-built man, and has an intelligent and noble appearance. He has chains both on his legs and hands. Captain Hole once entered into a conversation with him. Amongst other matters, he mentioned that he had committed not less than four hundred dacoities, and that he had always robbed persons who were well able to afford to lose a couple of thousand rupees. He has, he says, never entered the house of a poor man yet; and he distributed his plunder among neighbours, who, had it not been for the assistance he rendered, would have died of starvation. He was he said, a "gentleman robber," and should be made to be head of the police, and would become a better detective officer than the Gurikal and Numbiar. When Mr. Logan visited him in the jail, he asked him what punishment Mr. Logan is going to recommend for him. "Transportation to the Andamans," replied the Collector. "You should, then," said the robber, "see Kunyappa again in the jungles of Wallunad." He does not like, he says, to be cruelly treated by the constables, and would be happy if the Sessions Judge sentenced him to death.'

BABOO MATILAL GUPTA and Baboo Ashutose Gupta have gained respectively the first and second place at the last examination for the two Gilchrist scholarships.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to learn of the failing health of Lord Lawrence. He has long been suffering from his eyes, one of which has a cataract. An operation was performed on his other eye, and he was put under chloroform. The operation was just over, when the inhaling of the chloroform produced a violent fit of coughing, during which a blood vessel near the eye which was being operated on burst, and destroyed the eye. Lord Lawrence was consequently blind for some months. But lately he has been persuaded to have the cataract operated upon, and the operation has been successful.

THE WEEK ending 9th instant was one of the healthiest in Calcutta; the total deaths were 145 only. The majority of the casualties arose from fever of which there were 59 cases. There were only two deaths from cholera and fifty from diarrhœa and dysentery.

A CORRESPONDENT from Simlagore in the Hooghly district sends a doleful story of the state of things obtaining in the Panduah and Dhonekhally circles where cattle disease is depriving the villages of cattle, and the mortality is so great that it is feared there will be difficulty in carrying on agricultural operations this season.

BABU PROTAP CHUNDER Borooah, Rai Bahadoor, Zemindar of Gouripore in the Assam district, is earning the gratitude of the people of Dhubri and its neighbourhood by the princely entertainments with which he has been regaling them. He lately gave a theatrical exhibition—the subject performed was Durgesh Nundini—in honor of Her Majesty's assumption of the Imperial title.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, June 15.—The forcing of the Duga Pass by Pacha Suleiman is unconfirmed. After desperate fighting, the result was undecisive, both sides maintaining their positions. Suleiman Pacha has returned to Kristatch.

Latest advices from Armenia state that Ahmad Mukhtar Pacha is strongly entrenched at Zewin, and that his right wing confronts the Russian left wing in the district of Alaschgerd.

The Turkish troops at Olti are advancing towards Pennek.

According to Russian official despatches, the Turks are endeavouring to counteract the Russian siege works before Kars by frequent sorties of the garrison.

London, June 15.—In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote, in answering a question, confirmed the report that Russia had declared she would neither blockade, interrupt, nor menace the navigation of the Suez Canal. No answer has yet been received from the Porte, or the Khedive, to Lord Derby's despatch on the same subject.

The Turkish Constantinople papers, in commenting on the peace rumours, are all opposed to peace.

Constantinople June 11.—A despatch from Mehemed Pacha, dated at Novibazar, states that he is successfully advancing on Montenegro. Ali Saib Pacha has repulsed the Montenegrins at Podgoritza. The Russians are massing troops opposite Rustchuk and Nikopoli. The Turkish Chamber of Deputies has approved of the forced loan of five millions sterling.

The Russians have masked Batoum.

11.—A despatch from Mukhtar Pacha states thas the Russians are retreating between Kars and Erzeroum, and have abandoned Olti. The Turkish head-quarters have been advanced to Zewin. A Turkish ironclad had been attacked by the Russian torpedo boats at Sulina without sustaining damage, two having been sunk and three exploded harmlessly. A general rising is expected in Candia.

13.—The Turkish cannonade has frustrated the Russian military preparations at Giurgevo for the passage of the Danube. According to unofficial Turkish accounts, the Russians are retreating from the Erzeroum district to besiege Kars.

13.—Dervisch Pacha has been appointed Governor of Kars and Mustapha Pacha Commander of Batoum.

After a battle between the force under Suleiman Pacha and the Montenegrins, which lasted continuously for fifty-five hours, the latter withdrew to Banjani. Both sides suffered heavy losses.

Alexandria, June 10.—Several Turkish war vessels have arrived as escort to the Egyptian contingent about to start for the Turkish army.

London, 16th June—A Despatch from the Governor of Soukoum Kaleh states that the Turkish troops have crossed the Kodor River, and defeated the Cossacks.

In the House of Lords last night, the Duke of Argyll enquired into the relations between the Indian Government and the Ameer of Afghanistan. He said the Ameer believed that England intended aggression. Lord Salisbury said it was true that the Ameer refused to admit an English Resident, but untrue that any massing of troops on the North West frontier of India concerned negotiations at Peshawur between the Afghan Envoy and Sir Lewis Pelly. It was also untrue that the relations between Indian Government and the Ameer had undergone material changed Lord Lowrence urged vigilance. Lord Northbrook approved of Lord Salisbury's re-assuring Statement.

WE BEG to acknowlege with thanks the receipt of the following periodicals and publications: 1. Annual Statement of the Sea-borne trade and Navigation of Bengal for 1875-76. Vol. 1. 2. Police Administration Report of the Central Provinces for 1876. 3. Fourteenth Annual Report of the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha for 1876-77. 4 Protap Chunder Roy's Mahabharut, Part VII. 5. Bharat Shoorhid, Nos. 11 and 12, Part 1.6. Police Administration Report of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1876. 7. Dr. M. L. Sircar's Lectures on Electricity, Part 1.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1877.

ENGLAND'S PROTEST.

ENGLAND has entered a formal and emphatic protest against the Russian manifesto declaring war against Turkey. Lord Derby says that Her Majesty's Government have received this communication with deep regret and cannot accept the statement and conclusions with which Prince Gortschakoff has accompanied it. His Lordship points out that when England at the instance of Russia became a party to the well known protocol, the Sultan was not required to give fresh guarantees for the reform of his administration. The powers in concert simply engaged to watch carefully the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman Government were carried into effect, and it was understood that should their hopes be disappointed they reserved to themselves the right to consider in common the means which they might deem best fitted to secure the well-being of the Christian population in Turkey and the interests of the general peace in Europe. To this protocol Turkey was not a consenting party, but the compact between the great powers of Europe was assured. Russia has violated that compact by taking the aggressive, and England accordingly throws upon her the responsibility of the present war. Prince Gortschakoff said that the answer of the Porte removed all hope of deference on its part to the wishes and advice of Europe, and all security for the application of the suggested reforms. Lord Derby does not admit this. His Lordship says "that Her Majesty's Government still believe that with patience and moderation on both sides their objects might not improbably have been attained". Prince Gortschakoff asserted that the Emperor of Russia had undertaken the task of obtaining by coercion that which the unanimous efforts of all the powers have failed to obtain from the Porte by persuasion and that in doing so His Imperial Majesty has acted in accordance with the sentiment and in the interest of Europe. This Lord Derby denies. His Lordship points out that it was the menacing attitude of Russia, which prevented Turkey from carrying out successfully the promised reforms. He says that Her Majesty's Government have not concealed their feeling that the presence of large Russian forces on the frontiers of Turkey, menacing its safety, rendering disarmament impossible and exciting a feeling of apprehension and fanaticism among the Mussulman population, constituted a material obstacle to internal pacification and reform. They cannot believe that the entrance of those armies on Turkish soil will alleviate the difficulty, or improve the condition of the Christian population throughout the Sultan's dominion." It will be thus seen that in the opinion of the British Government if Turkey has failed in carrying out the desired reforms, it has been owing to the obstacle which Russia has thrown in her way. But England charges Russia with graver misconduct. Lord Derby says, "the course on which the Russian Government has entered involves graver and more serious consideration. It is in contravention of the stipulations of the treaty of Paris of March 30th, 1866, by which Russia and the other signatory powers engaged, each on its own part, to respect the independence and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire. In the conferences of London of 1871, at the close of which the above stipulation, with others, was again confirmed, the Russian Plenipotentiary, in common with those of other Powers, signed a declaration, affirming it to be an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty, nor modify the stipulations thereof, unless with the consent of the contracting parties by means of an amicable arrangement! The quotation given by Lord Derby from the declaration signed by the Great Powers as to the stipulations of the treaty of Paris has a more than ordinary signification. It shows that the Great Powers consider a treaty binding upon all the contracting parties, and that no one among them is competent to set it at nought without the consent of the co-signataries. And here, *en*

passant, we may remark that if this is the case with treaties, which are by no means eternal, how much more effectual ought to be a compact between a sovereign and his subjects such as the Permanent Settlement is. If one nation violates a treaty against another, the protesting nation has the remedy in its own hands. It may appeal to arms and compel the aggressive nation to its own terms. Or, it may appeal to the united opinion of a committee of nations, and by moral influence gain that which it may not choose to obtain by coercion. But no one will certainly counsel such a course of action to the subjects of a State when they may complain of what they may honestly consider a breach of faith on the part of their sovereign. They cannot appeal to a rival sovereign to right their own grievances. They would be guilty of treason if they should have recourse to force. They must go to the foot of the throne for the redress of their grievances. And such is the position of the Bengal zemindars in respect of their complaints against the new Cess Act. But this is a digression.

Lord Derby thus concludes his despatch, "in taking action against Turkey on his own part and having recourse to arms without further consultation with his allies, the Emperor of Russia has separated himself from the European concert hitherto maintained, and has at the same time departed from the rule to which he himself had solemnly recorded his consent. It is impossible to foresee the consequences of such an act. Her Majesty's Government would willingly have refrained from making any observations in regard to it; but as Prince, Gorts chakoff seems to assume, in a declaration addressed to all the Governments of Europe, that Russia is acting in the interest of Great Britain and that of the other Powers, they feel bound to state, in a manner equally formal and public, that the decision of the Russian Government is not one which can have their concurrence or approval."

This protest does honor to England. It is not simply a political but a moral demonstration. It shows that the conscience of England has been roused by the faithless conduct of Russia. It is all very well for the Muscovite to pretend that as Turkey has failed to reform her administration it is his duty as the defender of the Christian population in the Ottoman Empire to take up arms against her, and to obtain by coercion that which could not be accomplished by persuasion. It might be asked where were the bowels of Russian compassion when the Northern Bear jumped at the throat of the struggling Poles. But let that pass. Lord Derby has made it clear that the present war of Russia against Turkey is a breach of international faith, and a violent attempt on the part of the strong to prey on the weak. This is the Protest of England.

THE NEW LOANS.

SPECULATION is afloat as to where the new Loans would be opened. A month ago the prospect of these Loans in India was very gloomy. The Government securities had gone down greatly, so much so that the Fours were at 8 rupees discount. But we observe that the market has since rallied. This favourable circumstance has, we believe, led the Government of India to entertain an idea of opening the Loans partly in India. But the Government, we fear, must be prepared to receive tenders at discount. The demand for money in India is increasing and the unemployed capital is not so considerable as to seek large investments in Government securities. Of course if the hoards in the hands of the native mahajuns and merchants could be tapped, there would be no want of capital. But in a country where the normal rate of interest varies from 12 to 25 per cent., where even loans on landed property are seldom given below 8 per cent., the Government rate of four per cent. is no inducement. The success of the loans of the past two years may encourage the Government to look for a ready response to its appeal, but then it should be remembered that those loans were chiefly taken up by the Banks both here and in China. Now the question is whether the Banks are now in a position to invest much capital in the new loans. The capital of the Bank of Bengal has been reduced by the reduction of the shares of the Government, and then a large part of its reserve fund is already locked up in Government securities. As for the other Banks their resources are limited, and they cannot afford to make large investments in Government securities. The Government has however hit upon a most ingenious plan for attracting capital for the new loans. It is said that it has invited some of the rich Native princes to lend money. This is of course nothing new. It borrowed about a crore of rupees from the Newab Vizier of Oudh, which was afterwards remitted. But the present proposal is of a different character. Its object is to place the Native princes as creditors of the Empire on the same footing as the general creditor. It will have a two-fold effect, financial and political. Financially it will enable the Government to have a source of credit, to which it did not look forward hitherto. The Native Princes as a body are not in a solvent condition. They not only live from hand to mouth, but some of them can hardly make the two ends meet. They are deeply involved, and sometimes the Government of India has to pull them through. But there are princes, who are in a position to lend money to Government. The Maharaja Holkar takes the first rank in this respect. His Highness is perhaps the best economist among the Native princes of India. He knows how to improve his revenue and also how to husband it. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, though not an economist, has also a large revenue. Then His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore has also a flourishing exchequer, though the demands of his State upon it are very great. But he can, if he wishes, make a respectable contribution from his coffers. The Nizam of Hyderabad is another prince, who though now burdened with extraordinary expenditure, has ordinarily, we believe, a large reserve. The State of Baroda has also a prosperous treasury. To the princes the proposal may be a source of financial advantage. As a rule the surplus revenues of Native States lie idle; they are not applied to reproductive public works, and there is no investment for them. In fact the Native princes like to hoard their money, and the greater their hoards, the greater their prestige. But the Native princes, if they appeal to the call of the Government of India, will derive a substantial return for their money, though the rate of interest will be much less than the normal rate in India. It might teach them economy and the advantage of investment. European potentates, do not scruple to invest their private funds in foreign loans. The only disadvantage is that the Indian loans are not guaranteed by the British Parliament. Perhaps it would thus emulate the Native princes to come forward more freely in investing their surplus funds in Government securities, if they could get the English guarantees. Of course the guarantee of the British Indian Government is a material one; the stability of the British power in India is bound up with their destinies, and if it collapses under the aggressive influence of any other European Power, who knows what may happen with them? And if their own safety be threatened, it would matter little whether an English guarantee be given to the loans or not. But some of them may argue that even if the English Power be withdrawn from India, as to which we need hardly say that there need be no fear, and which in the true interests of this country would be a real misfortune to it, they or their descendants would not lose the capital which they might lend to the Government of India. More than that. Destiny may prove hard to some of those Native princes; they may lose their power and possessions, but they look forward to this investment for the maintenance of themselves or their descendants. An English gurantee might therefore operate as a strong inducement to them to lend money to the Government of India. To the British Indian Empire, if the Native princes should respond to the call of Government, the measure would be of great political significance. It would give them more interest in the stability of the British Indian Government than is at present the case. Already their fortunes are bound up with those of British rule in India, and although they might have grievances against it, it is doubtful whether they would like to fly from the known to the unknown. One thing is clear—they have no fear of absorption. Her Gracious Majesty of India has distinctly, emphatically, and solemnly declared that she covets no extension of territory in her Eastern Empire, that it is her will and pleasure that the rights, privileges and dignity of the Native princes shall be respected, maintained intact, and that their possessions shall descend to their successors according to the customs and rules of their respective houses. Thus the Native princes have already a powerful motive in wishing the security of British rule in India. But they will have a further interest in its stability by reason of the pecuniary interest which they will thus have. Already some of the Native princes, we hear, have accepted the offer of the Government of India. They have promised to lend 78 lacs of rupees to it.

JOURNAL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

AMIDST the scramble for money-making and the dead-weight of official routine, made doubly harassing by the *desagremens* of climate, the innate love for literature and science of educated Englishmen is admirably testified by the success of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. For well-nigh a century it has stood a noble monument of their devotion to the cause of knowledge in India. In Europe, literary and scientific societies are mainly supported by professors whose special vocation it is to devote themselves to it, and a large body of dilletantes who know not how to find occupation for their leisure hours more respectably than by associating themselves in societies. Men of particular predelictions group themselves together, similars with similars, and prosecute their researches as much for their own satisfaction and that of their associates, as for the good of the public. It is not remarkable that under such circumstances societies there should prosper, and gradually gain the good will of the public. Nothing of the kind exists in India. The natives have not yet taken to literary and scientific researches of the kind that would bring them within the pale of European workers, and Europeans in this country have heavy duties, official or private, which leave very little leisure for such investigations. The abler the man, the more arduous his official duties. At the close of the last century the paucity of Europeans in this country made the case still worse. Nevertheless, the zeal, enterprise and ardent devotion to science of a few noble-minded men sufficed to overcome all obstacles, and from 1784 to 1877 the Asiatic Society of Bengal has done more for the cause of science and oriental literature than what has been done by any other society or corporate body in any part of the world. The twenty volumes of its "Researches" and the fifty of its "Gleanings," "Journal" and "Proceedings" will not suffer by comparison with the transactions of the greatest Societies in Europe. If we add to them the different oriental publications which it has brought out from time to time, it will give an average of well-nigh three thousand octavo pages per annum. No society in Europe that we are aware of has published one-half as much for such a long series of years. The quality of the work done is even of greater importance than the quantity. The high value of the papers published in the "Researches" by such distinguished scholars as Jones, Colebrooke, Wilson and others is universally acknowledged; and in the history of literature, the only instance in which the transactions of a society has been translated from one language to another is afforded by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the earlier volumes of whose "Researches" were translated into French for the edification of the *savants* of Europe. They were, likewise, republished in England, and collections of the more valuable papers in them have gone through several editions. The Journal, which succeeded the "Researches" in 1834, has fully sustained the reputation of its predecessor. It is a leading authority in all matters of Indian science, and in interest the discoveries of James Prinsep do not, in the least, yield to those of Rawlinson and

others in the field of Assyrian antiquities. Nor has the lapse of half a century impaired its value or reduced its usefulness. The last number of the Journal, (Part 1. No. 1, 1877), just out, is as varied and interesting in its contents as any one of the four hundred out of the four hundred and fifty of its predecessors. Such a thing can be predicated of oriental journals in Europe. We have, in the number before us, a thoughtful paper on "Ancient Sculpturings and Rocks in Kumaon" which affords a curious illustration of the similitude of such sculptures in Europe and Asia. Next follows a most interesting paper on the Kaimur Range, by Baboo Chandrasekhar Banerjee, which would do no discredit to any European journal or magazine. Then follows a "Note on the old Manipuri character" which affords the public the first specimen of a system of writing which had been until its publication, unknown to European scholars. We have next an interesting note on a curious subject. In a preceding number of the Journal, Baboo Prannath Pundit had put forth the theory that the heroes of Kalidasa were monogamists. Mr. Grierson of the Civil Service controverts it by extensive quotations which leave no doubt that the theory was more patriotic than true. A geographical paper on the route between Sohar and el Bereymi in Oman next follows, and it cannot fail to prove useful at a time when the geography of the Arabian coast occupies men's minds in connection with the Russian advance in Asia. At the close of the paper there is an account of the Zats, the gypsies or *Bediahs* of Arabia, which deserves a passing notice. The last paper in the Journal is a translation of one of the seven renowned poems which are kept suspended over the grave of Muhammad. It is from the pen of Mr. C. J. Lyall of the Civil Service, and includes a life of the poet taken from an old Arab manuscript. This bill of fare, we have no hesitation in saying, will not suffer by being placed against the contents of any number of the London Asiatic Society's Journal published within the last ten years. It was not therefore without much regret that we noticed some disparaging remarks against the Calcutta Society in a recent issue of the *Englishman*. The writer of it complains of the "languishing state" of the Society, "the meagreness of attendance" at its meetings, and the "indifference with which its published transactions are received" by the public. The facts are, however, not correct, and the deduction therefore is false. A Society which, during the past year, had the means to publish, and actually published, eight numbers of its Journal, comprising more than a thousand pages of closely-printed small type, ten numbers of its Proceedings and upwards of two thousand pages of important oriental works cannot reasonably be said to be "languishing." The Royal Asiatic Society has not during the period published one-eighth as much, nor even the great Royal Society of England, backed as it is by a handsome subsidy of about a lac a year from Government. We do not know whence our contemporary has got the fact that the meetings of the Bengal Society are thinly attended, but we are informed by one who has pretty regularly attended the meetings of the Society for the last thirty years, that the attendance has been, on the whole, better of late than what used to be the case before. During the last cold weather there were from 30 to 50 members present at each meeting, and out of a total of about 120 or 130 resident members; this is better than what can be predicated of any other scientific society, Indian or European. The writer is particularly annoyed with long lists of "Shells" or "Crustacea" or of "Sanskrit manuscripts" that appear in the Journal from time to time. The list of Sanskrit manuscripts is a myth. No such list has appeared as an article in the Journal for the last ten years. Two or three such lists have lately appeared in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, and the writer has probably confounded it with the Bengal Journal. Of the shells and crustacea we must have monographs so long as natural history is to be cultivated in this country. They are doubtless unwelcome to persons deep in the busy whirl of newspaper politics; but naturalists can scarcely do without them. The writer seems, likewise, not to be much interested in oriental studies. He says "at one time the Bibliotheca Indica represented an enlightened and most important movement. Who ever hears of the Bibliotheca Indica now?" Had he taken any pains to ascertain the truth, he would have found that the Bibliotheca is now conducted with even greater zeal and success than before, and it has brought to light some of the rarest works in oriental literature; Mr. Blochmann's translation of the *Ayin i Akbari* should alone suffice to convince him of his error. If he has not heard of the *Ayin* yet, his opinion concerning oriental publications cannot be of much value. By the way, the *Saturday Evening's Englishman* has published at least half-a-dozen notices of that work during the last four or five months. Have these never come to his notice? It would be an awkward confession to make for an editor that he has not seen a book of which he has published six notices in his paper. He is totally mistaken, likewise, as to the true functions of literary and scientific societies, which he thinks, "have waned in usefulness because they are no longer required." Societies are not intended to help the publication of large works, like "Glazier's Rungpore," but to offer a ready medium for the publication of facts and figures and discoveries and new ideas of great importance to literature and science, but which cannot be brought out as single publications with any prospect of their being noticed. It may be all very well for a Gladstone to bring out political pamphlets which sell by hundreds of thousands; but who would pay a shilling for Dr. Buhler's last successful translation of a new inscription of Asoka? Had James Prinsep published his decipherments of Pali inscriptions and his numismatic essays in separate pamphlets, he would not have realized one half of the cost of printing them. The writer appeals particularly to Mr. Beames' researches into the vernacular dialects of India, and Mr. Burnell's South-Indian Palœography; but they are both very unhappy illustrations. Mr. Beames is an indefatigable contributor to the journals and periodicals of the day, and owes his credit entirely to such contributions. No Society, old or new, would have undertaken to publish his Comparative Grammar in its transactions, and if we are not misinformed, it is the only work in which the author has financially burnt his fingers. Dr. Burnell's work stands in the same category. Both these gentlemen, however, hold lucrative posts, and can afford to spend some money for the credit of being known as authors of independent works. Poor scholars, though equally able, cannot afford to pay for such luxury, and societies are useful when they take them by the hand, and bring their contributions to light. Had Scoma de Kuros not been taken by the hand by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the literary world would have never benefited by his Thibetan researches. No publisher could have purchased his Thibetan Grammar for ten shillings with any prospect of realizing that amount by the sale of the work, after paying printing charges. If we are not misinformed, Trubner has not yet purchased the copyright of Mr. Beames' Comparative Grammar of Indian vernaculars. We are free to confess, however, that Indian societies do labor under a serious difficulty in the present day. Steam and rail have brought India so close to Europe that Europeans in this country have become the merest birds-of-passage, and do not take that interest in local institutions which their predecessors did. They are all in a hurry to go home, and are more ambitious of seeing their papers printed in European periodicals than here; they hope thereby to secure more credit and popularity than what they think they get in this country; and thus many good papers escape, which, in the olden days, would have remained with us. A really good paper would be esteemed in Europe all the same whether published in India or England; Colebrooke's and Wilson's and Prinsep's papers lost nothing by their publication in Bengal; but there is a moral weakness which makes one feel there is a reflected glory in having one's paper published in a high class English peridical; and it cannot be overcome. Much good nevertheless, is being done by Indian Societies and specially by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and it is gratifying to note that, its Journal, instead of "dragging out a feeble existence," continues to maintain its high character as a valuable repertory of literature and science, —an honor to educated Englishmen in India.

THE TICCADARI SYSTEM OF FINANCE.

Sir John Strachey's *ticcadari* system of finance is progressing. By a recent Resolution of Government it has been extended to the Central Provinces. As a Zemindar in giving a *ticca* of his estate takes into account the prospective revenue, so the Government of India under Sir John Strachey's guidance is surrendering to the Local Governments certain branches of the imperial income estimated on the prospective increase. Thus the excise revenue of the Central Provinces is estimated to be in 1876-77 Rs. 13,90,000, but as this revenue is said to be increasing steadily at the rate of Rs. 60,000, the Government of India requires the Government of the Central Provinces to pay into the Imperial Treasury the following sums:—in 1877-78 Rs. 14,50,000; in 1878-79 Rs. 15,10,000; and in 1879-80 Rs. 15,76,000. Stamps are estimated to yield, in 1876-77. Rs. 9,70,000, and the revenue from this source is expected to grow at the rate of 5,000 a year. The revenue of the Imperial Treasury from Stamps in the Central Provinces has, therefore, been settled at Rs. 9,75,000 in 1877-78, Rs. 9,80,000 in 1878-79, Rs. 9,85,000 in 1879-80. The Revenue estimated under Law and Justice (present Imperial portion) is Rs. 1,67,000, and the revenue from this source is expected to grow at the rate of Rs. 8,000 a year. The sum due to the Imperial Treasury under this head has, therefore, been fixed at Rs. 1,75,000 in 1877-78, Rs. 1,83,000 in 1878-79, and Rs. 1,91,000 in 1879-80. The miscellaneous revenue is estimated at Rs. 7,000, but the premium on Bills and undrawn Bills of exchange is excluded from it. Thus, the additional revenue to be assigned for provincal uses in the Central Provinces is as follows:—

	Revenue due to the Imperial Treasury		
	In 1877-78 Rs	In 1878-79 Rs	In 1879-80 Rs
Excise	14,50,000	15,10,000	15,70,000
Stamp	9,75,000	9,80,000	9,85,000
Law and Justice	1,75,000	1,83,000	1,91,000
Miscellaneous (excepting *Premium on Bills, Undrawn Bills of Exchange*, and unenumerated items exceeding Rs 10,000 each)...	7,000	7,000	7,000
TOTAL ...	26,07,000	26,80,000	27,53,000

Then the Imperial Government claims half of any further increase of net revenue from Excise, Stamps and Law and Justice which may result from Provincial Administration. If the net revenue in 1877-78, for instance, exceeds Rs. 24,93,000 as calculated, half the excess must be surrendered to the Imperial Treasury; if it falls short of this amount half the deficit will be borne by the Imperial Treasury. The additional services transferred to the Government of the Central Provinces amount to Rs 18,87,000, add to which the existing allotment for provincial services, Rs. 27,73,000, making a total of Rs. 46,60,000. From this total sum of Rs. 46,60,000 the Government of India, in the interests of the Imperial Treasury, retrenches Rs. 90,000. Thus the net grant from the Reserved Imperial Revenues for the Delegated Services will be as follows, subject only to adjustment in respect to any sum by which the net revenue from Excise, Stamp, and Justice may differ from the amount calculated for each year in the manner in which the sum of Rs 24,93,000 is calculated for 1877-78.—

	In 1877-78 Rs.	In 1878-79 Rs.	In 1879-80 Rs.
Consolidated grant for Delegated Services ...	45,70,000	45,70,000	45,70,000
Assigned Revenue...	26,07,000	26,80,000	27,53,000
To be supplied from the Reserved Imperial Revenue ...	19,63,000	18,90,000	18,17,000

The Government of the Central Provinces will thus get the benefit of any saving which it may effect in expenditure, but it must make good any deficit from its own resources. This *Ticcadari*

arrangement will terminate at the end of three years.

So far as the Imperial fund is concerned the arrangement is certainly advantageous. The net increase in the several branches of Revenue, whether it accrues or not, must be made good by the Local Government. This will doubtless serve as a stimulus to the efforts of the local Governments in increasing the revenue, but any farther increase will be divided into equal moities between the Local Government and the Imperial Government. This, we submit, is hardly fair to the Local Government. Then again progressive Government means increase of expenditure, but the Government of India instead of making any provision for it, adds the prospective increase of revenue to the allotments made and makes a retrenchment of Rs. 90,000. But it is impossible in the best of Governments to ensure progress for ever and a day; bad years must intervene,and bad years must mean increased local taxation or aggravation of the suffering of the people consequent on bad years. The Supreme Government must show progress whether there be any real progress or not.; as to the gain of theLocalGovernment, that would amount simply to local freedom with the liberty of increasing local taxation; that is, the *desagremens* of rack-renting, of impoverishing the people, of bad management, must be with the local Governments, and the creditof annually increasing revenue with the gods of Simla. The principle of course being "Heads I win, tails you lose."

DISESTABLISHED CIVILIANS AND ZEMINDARS.

IT is amusing to observe with what tenacity Englishmen stick to what they conceive to be their rights, and how ungenerously some of them look down upon them who do likewise in respect of their own rights, but who unfortunately belong to the subject race Not long ago, the Government of Bombay appointed a distinguished native judicial officer of that Presidency, Mr. Gopal Rao Hari, to be Joint-Judge of the district of Tanna. The Civilians of Bombay protested against this appointment in a memorial to the Secretary of State. They represented it as an encroachment upon their vested rights. Lord Salisbury, as might be expected, has rejected their memorial. The *Englishman*, as the champion of the Civilians, says that an appeal to Parliament is now the only course open to these gentlemen for the redress of a grievous wrong. Our contemporary says: "If Parliament sanctions Mr. Gopal Rao's appointment, we have little doubt that the question of compensation, if raised, will be favourably received." "A generation," the writer continues, "which has seen the disestablished clergymen of Ireland indemnified by the nation will see nothing wonderful in a similar provision for disestablished Civilians." Now, could any thing be more fallacious than this argument? It is the universally received principle that a State has the right to employ any person whom it considers duly qualified for its service, and no guarantee given by one Government to any class of persons for employment can restrain the choice of another. It has the right to take the best wares available in the market. To say that the Government ought to give compensation to that class of officers because it breaks down a monopoly is to deny the very principle of independent action in the Government. Now, in the case of the "disestablished civilians," so called, there has been no breach of faith whatever. The Statute of 1870 was passed by Parliament in open day-light. The Civilians were fully cognizant of it, and neither then nor afterwards until now did they raise any objection. Parliament then distinctly declared that in justice to the inherent claims of Her Majesty's Indian subjects facilities ought to be offered to them to enter the covenanted Civil Service without being required to go to England. In making this declaration Parliament simply followed the behest of the Crown contained in the Royal Proclamation of 1858 that all classes of Her Majesty's natural-born subjects shall be equally eligible to the public service provided they be duly qualified. Such being the case we cannot understand how there has been a violation of a guarantee or breach of faith by the appointment of Mr. Gopal Rao to the Joint-Judgship of Tanna. No guarantee had been given to the Civilians, who had entered the Indian Civil Service, that the system by which they were admitted would never be modified, and yet it is argued that there has been a breach of guarantee. Long before Mr. Gopal Rao's appointment, the offices, which had been formerly held by covenanted Civilians, were given to military and uncovenanted officers. It was the exigencies of the service, which led to such appointments, but no one then raised the question of breach of faith. Lately a complaint was made that there was a block in the promotion, and the Civilian Government has readily passed a scheme of retiring allowances for the service in order to make room for the Junior Civilians. But this scheme has been sanctioned not because the Government admits the charge of breach of faith, but because it thinks that a discontented service would be prejudicial to the interests of the State. The appointment of natives under the Statute of 1870 is however an altogether different question. Whether the system of nomination be good or bad we do not wish to discuss here,—what we wish to point out is, that the Bombay Government by appointing Mr. Gopal Rao to the Joint-Judgship of Tanna has simply sought to give effect to an Act of the Imperial Parliament. Why should the Indian Government be called upon to give compensation for such appointments? The Civilians might as well demand compensation if there be a reduction in the scale of salaries, for when they accepted the appointment they might urge there were higher rates of pay. In fact there would be a ground for compensation in the other, but the Civilians have not yet gone to that length. Not to advert to the old instance of reductions made in the time of Lord Bentinck; when Sir George Campbell carried his scheme of parallel promotion, there was a reduction of salaries for the judicial service except for the few who were in the first grade, but no champion of the Civil Service then came forward to claim compensation for loss of prospective pay.

The same Civilians who consider themselves "disestablished," because here and there a native may be appointed under the Act of 1870, are the loudest in condemning the Bengal Zemindars, who complain of "disestablishment" in consequence of new cesses upon them in total disregard of the terms of the Permanent Settlement. If it is not, as they argue, open to one Government to appoint any person to the Civil Service except through the door of open competition,—though such deviation has been sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament, because they had entered the service under the ægis of another, is it open to a succeeding Government to override such a solemn compact of the State as the Permanent Settlement? There is of course no analogy between the two;—the covenant of the Civil Service is simply a promise to keep the Civilian in the service so long as he may wish to remain or may be capable of rendering service, but the covenant of the Permanent Settlement is a solemn contract between the State on the one hand and the Zemindars on the other, under which the profits of the latter from the land are guaranteed for ever. And yet these Civilians think that there has been a breach of faith with their class in the appointment of Mr. Gopal Rao to the Judgship of Tanna, but that there is no breach of faith in the infringement of the Permanent Settlement by the imposition of the cesses on the land on the Permanently Settled estates. Such is self-interest!

THE FAMINE IN MADRAS.

WE are glad to observe that Lord Salisbury has vindicated the Madras Government. From the commencement of the present crisis the Government of India had taken a hostile attitude towards that Government, simply because as it would seem the Duke of Buckingham had determined to carry out relief measures in the spirit of the Resolutions of Lord Northbrook's Government in dealing with the Behar Famine. The Madras Government had of-course no means of knowing that there had been a change of opinion in the Government of India in consequence of a change of administration. To save life must cost money, but the new Finance Minister was at first not disposed to spend much money upon such an object, though it was laid down in one of the earliest proceedings of the founders of the empire, (Mr. Dowdeswell's minute) that the people's money could not be applied to a better purpose than the salvation of their own lives. Seeing that the measures of the Madras Government were not in accordance with its own views, the Government of India resolved to depute Sir Richard Temple as a rousing Commissioner to watch and criticise the operations. This act of the Government of India was an insult to the Government of Madras, and if the crisis was not imminent, when personal feelings must give place to a sense of duty and to the calls of humanity, His Grace the Duke, if we are not mistaken, would have vindicated his dignity by throwing up his appointment. All honor to him for subordinating his personal feelings to the necessities of the empire. In order to gild the bitter pill the Government of India included Bombay within the scope of the Famine Delegate's enquiries. The inclusion of Bombay was however merely an attempt to throw dust into the eyes of the public. In the instruction to Sir Richard Temple special care was taken to point out that the line of action pursued by the Government of Bombay had met its approval. To Sir Richard personally the inclusion of Bombay was a double advantage. He was to have in two months more ascended the *guiddi* at Bombay, and the first problem, which would engage his attention, would be the famine. Nothing could therefore be more acceptable to him than to have an opportunity of mastering the problem beforehand. Then again, the Government of India had already expressed its approval of the operations of the Bombay Government,and the task was therefore easy. It was a most tempting opportunity for him to enlist the confidence and regard of those through whom it would be his duty to govern the Presidency, by doling out laudation with a liberal hand. Madras was differently situated, and Sir Richard brought all his acumen and ability to bear upon criticisms of the operations of the Madras Government. The Government of India has pushed him in his carpings and censures. It went to the length of publicly reprobating the Madras Government and its officers, charging them with supplying scanty information, with ill-judged expenditure, and with ill- rganized operations. To say the least this was most ungenerous. We are glad to see it stated that Lord Salisbury upholds the Madras Government. Backed by the Secretary of State the Duke of Buckingham has commenced to act independently. His Grace in Council has raised the wage-rate, which his Government had fixed on the recommendation of Sir Richard Temple. We give the following Resolution of the Madras Government on the subject:

Revenue Department, 22nd May, 1877, No 1788

The attention of Government having been closely given to the subject of the sufficiency of the scale of wages established by G. O. of 31st January, 1877. No. 329, Financial Department, and the weight of the direct evidence being decidedly, adverse to the continued maintenance of the lower rate which evidently has only very limited operation in Bombay, if any, and which the Mysore Authorities have never introduced, His Grace the Governor in Council resolves to direct that the No. 1 rate of wage in the above scale be made of general application to all famine works: the task to be exacted being not less than 50 per cent of a full task estimated according to the physical capacity of the individual laborer in his normal condition, and with reference to the circumstances of the work, such as nature and condition of the soil, proximity of water both for work and drinking purposes, accessibility of site from lodging place &c.

2 The Government consider that laborers who are unable to perform this amount of task should not be in the labor gangs at all, but should be on specially light work or in a relief-camp until strong enough for effective labor.

3 All nursing mothers employed on works will be paid as adult males, and all working boys and girls above twelve years of age will be classed as adults.

4 All children of laborers under seven years of age will be excluded from works, but allowed a quarter anna daily subsistence allowance.

5 The full rate of wages will be paid for Sunday, but no task will be exacted for that day.

6 Wages should be disbursed not less frequently than once in three days.

7 Piece-work at ordinary district rates and petty contract work, when the laborers associate themselves in family or village gangs under proper and, as far as possible, under professional supervision, should be encouraged as much as to possible; but the system of large contracts by outsiders for famine works is disapproved

8 The Governor in Council relies on the Collectors to give the fullest and most speedy publication to these orders, so as to allow of their being brought into operation with the least possible delay. They will be telegraphed in abstract to all Collectors.

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Additional Secretary to Government.

This is as it should be. The Madras Government is directly responsible for the management of famine relief in its own Presidency, and if it is convinced that the measures recommended by the Famine Delegate were not sufficient, it should certainly act upon its judgment. The Madras Government is responsible to the Secretary of State and not to the Government of India.

THE BOMBAY HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

THE REPORT of the Health Officer of Bombay, included in the Municipal Administration Report for 1876, deals with several important subjects regarding the sanitation of that city, and is full of interest. At the present moment when the Municipal Commissioners of our own city are deliberating on the advisability or otherwise of replacing the services of independent mehters by those of men in the employ of the Municipality for the proper performance of the house conservancy of the town, and calculating whether the new system will be more economical, more regular in its working and less harassing to the public, it will be interesting to note how they manage these things in Bombay.

In order to make a comparison between Calcutta and Bombay, it will be well to remember that according to the last Census Reports the population of Calcutta has been ascertained to be 409,036 and of Bombay, 644,405

The total expenditure in the different branches of the Health Department in 1876 was Rs. 591,556. The income of the Health Department for the Hallalcore Cess and such miscellaneous items as license fees, amounted Rs. 251,673, so that the total cost of the Health Department in 1876 was Rs. 334,883.

We find that there were on an average 2,498 men and women at work daily in cleaning the city. If this number is required only for the purpose of removing the filth from houses, while a separate set is employed on the open drains and roads, the number fixed by the Chairman of our Municipality as sufficient for Calcutta, (1200 mehters) will probably be found insufficient; adequate provision should therefore be timely made for increasing the number, as otherwise the new system which is going to be introduced will hardly have fair play.

Strict discipline is maintained by the Bombay Municipal authorities on their employe's, high and low. One European Inspector, 7 Native sub-inspectors, 12 muccadums, 272 hallalcores and 240 scavengers were discharged for neglect of duty. It is evident that we need no such supervision in Calcutta, for our Municipal Officers and Sub-Officers are, year by year, highly spoken of in the Administration Report by their official superiors, who do not see any fault in them.

Dr. Weir is strongly in favor of the practise of withdrawing Municipal complaints. He states that they should be withdrawn, not on account of insufficient or untrustworthy evidence, but because the particular breaches of Municipal law, the particular infringements of sanitary rules for which they had been brought, had ceased to exist, had ceased to be in operation. Those who refuse or systematically neglect to comply with notices served upon them, he continues, are severely punished, but to those who show a disposition to conform to them every consideration is shown, a reasonable time is given, and every reasonable allowance made for their shortcomings, the object being not to harass, but to induce the public to comply with those regulations which are for the common good. We fully subscribe to the sentiments expressed by the worthy Health Officer of Bombay, and would recommend the adoption of the same course to our Municipal officers, many of whom are afraid, under circumstances exactly similar to what has been stated above, to withdraw a charge even on the advice of the presiding magistrate, lest by so doing they should incur the displeasure of their superiors, who cannot distinguish between an offender who persists in keeping up a nuisance or in refusing to take out a Trade license, and an offender who tries his best to abate the nuisance or who has not the slightest intention of evading payment of the license tax.

The citizens of Calcutta should congratulate themselves that a horrible practise which prevails in Bombay is unknown here, we mean the practise of systematically feeding cows, which supply milk, on cattle dung and other filth. We learn that no less than 98 persons were prosecuted for this abominable practise, out of which 84 were convicted and punished.

The quantity of night-soil collected and removed every day was, on an average, 190 tons; this is effected at a cost of over Rs. 260,840. The Bombayites are longing for a proper and complete system of drainage for their city, which, however, cannot be carried out till measures are taken for a larger water-supply, and arrangements made in a financial point of view to meet the heavy expenditure which such a vast project will entail. Dr. Weir is of opinion, however, that unless Bombay is "thoroughly drained and dried" the exciting cause of fever in that city, that is to say, the dampness of the soil and the saturation of the soil with the organic refuse of the population, will never be removed. We would advise the Municipal Commissioners for Bombay, however, to bear up with the inconvenience rather than to plunge head foremost into the drainage scheme, before a full and adequate water-supply for flushing drains and cleaning private houses is secured, otherwise they would be in the same predicament as that under which the citizens of Calcutta are suffering. Our drainage is complete, and, though not perfect in its way, it might still be effective had we sufficient water to utilize it thoroughly. But we have barely water to suffice for our domestic purposes and for street-watering, and the Municipality is therefore obliged to prohibit the connection of house privies with the sewers; so the enormous expenditure incurred by the Calcutta Municipality on account of the drainage and water-supply works, has resulted in giving only partial relief to the disappointed residents. It has even been remarked by sensible persons that the absence of an adequate water-supply for a much longer period will most probably bring about an epidemic of typhoid fever which, not all the minor sanitary arrangements in which our Health-Officer delights, will be able to avert. The question of doubling the water-supply in Calcutta was several times brought on the tapis by the late Chairman Sir Stuart Hogg, and though the Justices concurred in the necessity of the measure, no steps have yet been taken for carrying it out. We would therefore draw the attention of the Municipality betimes to this subject.

A Bombay contemporary commenting on the Health Officer's Report, and pointing out the necessity of drainage works in Bombay, thus takes the opportunity of launching a fulsome complement to the new Governor. He says: "To Sir Richard Temple Calcutta is mainly indebted for its drainage system, and if we express a hope that his reign here will be distinguished by a similar beneficial and energetic undertaking we are only crystallizing the rumours that reach us from all directions." Our contemporary has been misinformed; Sir Richard Temple, we all know, is large-hearted enough and energetic enough to introduce the drainage system into Bombay, but it is not to him that Calcutta owes its drainage and water-supply works. It is to the calm judgment and clear head of Mr. Schalch who planned and proposed it, and to the indomitable energy and untiring activity of Sir Stuart Hogg who carried it out that Calcutta is indebted for these vast works of sanitation and city improvement. The drainage was taken in hand during the Lieutenant-Governorship of Sir John Peter Grant, and the water works during that of Sir Cecil Beadon, many years before Sir Richard came to the Bengal *gadi*.

THE P. W. D.

SIR Andrew Clark, our Public Works Minister, come to office expressly for the purpose of reforming an insufferably rotten Department, which did no good, but, like the old man of the mountain sat heavy on the shoulders of Government; but as yet he has done nothing to satisfy the expectations he had raised. Two long years have elapsed since his appointment and he has not yet been able to learn the nature and habits of the incubus sufficiently to be able to tackle with it. It is said that he has at last roused himself to earnestness in introducing measures of reform in the department under his control. But the instance cited does not seem to us to be particularly promising. It is, we are told, proposed for the efficient management of the State Railways in India to place them under three directors, one on a salary on Rs. 2,500, the second on Rs. 2,000, and third on Rs. 1,800 per month. It is not at present clear whether this measure has for its object the simplification of work or both simplification of work and reduction of expenditure. The arrangement referred to ought, we think, to reduce the executive establishment to a considerable extent. When there are three directors, the services of chief or superintending engineers ought to be dispensed with, for the work now done by them, that is to say, the maturing of projects and arranging preliminary steps before execution may be safely left in the hands of the directors. Again, it is not clear why the light duties now performed by the consulting engineers for guaranteed railway should not be vested in the directors. If the latter are competent to undertake the direction of the State lines they may be considered equally competent to control the railways, especially when these are expected shortly to be resumed by the Government. We do not believe that in the comprehension of the large and extensive scheme of reform and retrenchment the Minister has been influenced by paltry consideration of individual interests. But while we ignore the influence of such motives in the development of the scheme of reform under consideration we fail to understand why in carrying out this scheme the question of reducing the consulting engineers of the department should have altogether been overlooked. These consulting engineers are highly paid officers and their salaries form an important item in the Public Works Budget. When such important cases are thus unaccountably overlooked, we cannot blame the public, if they smile at the reductions which are now and then carried out, and which merely affect the salaries of clerks, mohurers, chaprassies and duftries. In the course of the last few months several executive divisions in Bengal have been abolished, but what has become of the officers in charge of those divisions? Of course their services have neither been even temporarily dispensed with nor any one of them has been reduced. The Code amply provides for such contingencies. Chap. I. sec. 11 and para 30 of the code provide that "all Executive Engineers will be considered available for duty as Assistant Engineers in the event of there being in any province an excess of Executive Engineers over the number of charges. In such cases it will be left to the Local Government or Administration to determine which of the Executive Engineers shall be so employed, but as a rule, the selection should be from the lowest grade." This provision it will appear gives the Government ample scope for perpetrating any amount of jobbery in the retention of unnecessary hands. Promotions both permanent and temporary, we see, are made almost every week to feed existing vacancies, but while doing this we would solicit the attention of His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to the Government of India Resolution in the P. W. D. No 1565-83 E. G. dated the 10th September 1874, which prescribes rules on the subject of filling up vacancies. If, however, the Government has not sufficient fortitude to meet the clamour incidental to the abolition of officers by reduction of establishment, they should do at least something to reduce the cost of establishment. The plan which has been suggested to us is a very simple one and appears to be quite feasible. It is to amalgamate all the Provincial and Imperial establishments in one list for appointment, promotion and reduction. When this list has been completed the Government, in the case of each reduction, will be in a position to dispense with the services of those whose covenant or term has already expired. Under the existing arrangement all officers,

whether those engaged conditionally or for a limited time, seem to have claims on government for continued service, on the ground of having once eaten government salt. So this anomalous view of the responsibilities of Government encumbers the ranks of the service with men when necessity for their retention does not exist.

MAHARAJA RAMANATH TAGORE C. S. I.

SECOND NOTICE.

MAHARAJA ROMANATH TAGORE, C. S. I. is dead! The voice that never spoke but peace and good will is hushed—the heart that always throbbed in unison with the music of humanity and the lyre of patriotism has ceased to beat—the eyes that beamed intelligence, kindness, and wisdom have closed—the soul that was a pattern of meekness, honesty, and goodness, has winged its way to heaven! Oh! what a loss has the nation sustained! It cannot immediately realise the loss, for the calamity is too fresh. To us the loss is personal; if the lamented deceased was not a relative, he was dearer to us for his many private and public virtues than the nearest of our kin, and the reader may well imagine the intensity of feeling with which we are filled by this calamitous event. He will excuse us if, in the present frame of our mind, we cannot do full justice to the memory of the great departed.

Maharaja Ramanath Tagore was the youngest brother of the illustrious Dwarkanath Tagore. He laid the foundation of his English education in a Grammar School called Sherbourne's School. Hindu gentlemen of Calcutta had then just begun to give their sons a rudimentary knowledge of the English language. But English newspapers and English society were the best educators of Maharaja Ramanath. After finishing his school education he received commercial and banking training at the office of Messrs. Alexander and Co. He then followed the fortunes of his brother, a merchant, and subsequently became the Treasurer of the Union Bank. That institution had a chequered and notorious existence, and when it was wound up, many had to go through a fiery ordeal, but he was one of the few who came out unscathed. This happened we believe in 1848. Since then he dedicated himself to the service of his country. We have said that the English newspaper and English society were his best educators. He was a regular reader of newspapers, and was thus a living historian of the time in which he lived. There was not a remarkable event which occurred, or a remarkable man, who flourished in India, during the last fifty or sixty years, whose history he was not acquainted with. He remembered the days, when a native could not see a Civilian without paying him a nuzzer, generally a gold mohur, and how happily he used to contrast those days with the present time when the Viceroy and Governor General does not consider it *infra dig.* to admit a native subject to his august presence without exacting that tribute. And what was most remarkable was this—though brought up in the old school, he placed himself in thorough sympathy with educated natives of the new school—he was always dignified in his bearing, straightforward in his dealings, and was never seen to be cringing or to stoop to the low tricks of adulation to win the smile of the powers that be. He was independent without being impertinent, firm without being dogmatic, frank without being offensive, respectful without losing self-respect. In this respect he was a noble example to his countrymen. Often and often did we see him rise in opposition to measures proposed by Government or its representatives; but he had a happy knack of disarming opposition, and even those who were arraigned against him in opinion, admired his moderation, and respected his gentleness, gentlemanliness, and genuineness of sentiment.

Maharaja Ramanath early imbibed public spirit. His brother's example had, naturally enough, great influence upon him. With his able and patriotic cousin, the late Hon'ble Prosunno Coomar Tagore, C. S. I., he conducted a newspaper called the *Indian Reformer* under the superintendance of one Mr. Crowe. He was very intimate with the celebrated Raja Rammohun Roy. The great Rammohun initiated him into the mysteries of natural religion. At the Belgachia Villa of his brother, which was the Holland House of Calcutta, where rank, beauty, and culture of European society of the capital used to collect almost every day, he was thrown into the company of the most influential, intellectual, and refined European gentlemen and ladies, and the education he thus received was of the highest value to him in after life. By nature a gentleman, he added much to the graces of life from what he saw in this society. His love of newspaper-reading brought him into contact with these veteran editors Messrs. Stocqueler and William Cobb Hurry, who encouraged him to write for the papers. He used to ventilate native opinion on public questions in the columns of the *Hurkaru* and the *Englishman* under the *nom de plume* of "Hindoo." Even when he numbered three score he did not cease to write occasionally to the papers. He felt strongly on public questions, and held that if any one had any thing to say on any subject he ought to appeal to the Fourth Estate. It was his privilege, in the absence of his brother, who was then ill, to acknowledge the toast in honor of the people of India at the Free Press Dinner at the Town Hall in 1835. He identified himself entirely with the British Indian Association, of which he was President for ten years. He used to come to the office of the Association almost daily, and stayed there nearly for four hours, that is to say from noon to 4 P. M. The Association, it is well known, is the *rendezvous* of the leading spirits of the Native Community of Calcutta. There they met together and interchanged their views and thoughts on public questions of the day. They would not decide upon a single question without thoroughly sifting it, and in these discussions and deliberations Maharaja Ramanath used to take an active and a prominent part. The Maharaja had made finance and banking his special study, and even on his sick bed he used to pour over the pages of Mill's Political Economy. He was well acquainted with the history of Indian commerce, finance, and banking, partly from his previous official duties and partly from his regular habit of newspaper reading, and his thoughts on this subject shewed much study, observation and reflection. He took a delight in the currency question, and not content with ventilating his opinion in the Committee chamber of the British Indian Association, he also used to write frequently in the newspapers on the subject. He was a warm advocate of liberal English education, and was generally regular, until lately, in attending the sittings of the University, of which he was a fellow. He warmly sympathized with the mass of his countrymen, and whilst a member of the Bengal Council, to which he was appointed we believe in 1866, he was called by his colleagues, the "Ryot's friend." He was always bold and fearless in the expression of his opinions. He was an advocate of economy and moderate taxation, and headed the party in the Municipal corporation, who made reform, retrenchment, and reduction of taxation their watch-words. Advanced as he was in years, he still used to read carefully every scrap of paper circulated, and forwarded his opinion after an attentive consideration of the merits of each question. It is not perhaps generally known that he was the soul of the movement on the great Burning Ghat question of Calcutta. In Committee he fought strongly for the religious feelings of his countrymen, and when the question came before the Justices at Meeting, it was he who chiefly urged Babu Ramgopal Ghose to make that now celebrated speech on the subject. And lastly it was he, who was chiefly instrumental in raising the subscriptions called for by the Justices. Maharaja Ramanath, though trained in the liberal school of his brother, was a champion of the rights of his countrymen and a faithful exponent of their feelings, sentiments and wishes in matters religious and social. He was one of the chief movers of the agitation, which was set on foot by the Hindu Community against what was commonly called the Native Convert's Inheritance Act passed by Lord Dalhousie in 1850. He was ably seconded by the late Babu Promothonath Deva, who chiefly supplied funds, but it was he who lent the mind to the movement. He was not successful in this agitation, but the stand he made had the desired effect—it made the Government cautious in legislation of this kind.

From the day of the free Press Dinner Maharaja Ramanath was looked upon by both natives and Europeans as a representative man. There was scarcely a public meeting, which he was not invited to address or to preside over. Whether it was the Black Act Meeting, Charter Meeting, the Income Tax Meeting, the Mysore Grant Meeting, the Education Meeting, or other meetings of more or less note, or whether it was demonstrations in honor of retiring Governors General or Governors, who had benefitted the country, or of departed worth, European or Native, he was sure to be appealed to. Though not a scholar or an orator, his speeches, always simple, short and sweet, had a peculiar charm from the fullness of the heart from which they flowed, from the sincerity of purpose which he always had in view and from his thorough earnestness. His emphatic exclamation at the Mysore Grant Meeting at the Town Hall in 1860—"let bye-gones be bye-gones!"—we may say, still rings in the ears of the hearers. We were present at the meeting and can say that it had an electric effect. The reader doubtless remembers the time when that demonstration was held. It was immediately after the Sepoy Mutiny. That bloody insurrection had evoked a most deadly feeling of antagonism between the two races, so much so, that the European even refused to meet the native on the neutral platform of science and art. Those were the days of Photographic Majorities, Agricultural Society and Bengal Club black-balling, and Volunteer bayonetting, not to mention other antagonistic proceedings. It was at such a time as this that the Secretary of State proposed to capitalize the pension to the Mysore Princes by giving them some 80 lacs of rupees in Government Securities. The European community was indignant, and wanted to appeal to Parliament; they however felt that their protest would have no effect without native support; and they appealed to Maharaja Ramanath as the representative native gentleman for co-operation. There was some difference of opinion among the leaders of native society on the subject; but the wise counsels of the Maharaja prevailed. He told his countrymen that apart from the intrinsic importance of the question, it was a grand opportunity for again cementing a union between the Europeans and Natives, which should not be thrown away when the European had stretched forth the right hand of fellowship; the native, he argued, ought not to refuse it, and the compact was accordingly made. We might say that the restoration of good feeling between the leaders of European and Native opinion since the Mutiny dated from the day of this important political demonstration, and this happy consummation was chiefly due to the counsels and influence of the Maharaja. Subsequent events also tended to strengthen this union, particularly the meetings of the late Corporation, at which the independent Europeans and Natives went hand in hand. The silent influence which he exerted in this direction, in his private intercourse with European gentlemen, was also of the highest value, though it was not generally known, and could not therefore be recognized by the general public as a tangible fact. In 1873 Maharaja Ramanath was appointed a Member of the Governor General's Council. In inviting him to his Council Lord Northbrook conferred upon him the title of Raja. Simple as he was in his habits he declined the insignia of the investiture, but Sir George Campbell, the Lieutenant Governor, held the ceremony without the gewgaws, and delivered a most complimentary address. Although Raja Ramanath was then not in good health, still he worked hard and rendered valuable assistance. He was highly appreciated by His Excellency the Viceroy and by all his colleagues, notably by Sir Arthur Hobhouse. Lord Northbrook was so much struck by his moderation, sound common sense, frankness, and foresight, that his Lordship not unfrequently consulted him on matters not purely legislative. Now that Lord Northbrook has retired from the viceroyalty and the Maharaja has been snatched away from the scene of his earthly labour, we think we may mention without breach of confidence that he was the only native gentleman, whom his Lordship consulted on the appointment

of a successor to the late Justice Dwarkanath Mitter on the bench of the High Court. It had been urged by several high officers upon the Viceroy that a fit successor could not be found in the Native bar, and that the vacant seat might therefore with every propriety be given to a Civilian; but Maharaja Ramanath strongly advised otherwise, and supported the nomination made by Sir Richard Couch, the late Chief Justice, we mean that of Babu Romesh Chunder Mitter. When the Famine occurred in 1874, Lord Northbrook took him into confidence, and often consulted him on the subject, and it was in recognition of his valuable assistance thus offered that his Lordship (as stated to him in an antograph letter) had recommended his name to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen for the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, an honor which was duly conferred upon him in 1875. On his retirement from the Legislative Council, Lord Northbrook addressed him a most complimentary letter thanking him for his valuable services. When His Lordship left this country he took a portrait of Raja Ramanath at his own cost. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales presented him with a *souvenir* as President of the Native Committee for the Belgachia Entertainment in his honor. His Excellency the present Viceroy was pleased to confer upon him the title of Maharaja, in recognition of his eminent public services, on the day of the Proclamation of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Such was the man whose death we mourn to-day. He has, it is true, died full of years and honors, but his death leaves a void in native society, which cannot be easily or soon filled up. That suavity of disposition, that winning affection, that equable temperament, that catholic sympathy, that broad mind and generous heart, which, combined in his single person, produced an irresistible personal influence which perhaps it will be vain to hope to replace. It was to that influence both the old and the young, the orthodox and the enlightened, the Hindu, the Mahomedan, the European, and the Eurasian, the Parsi and the Armenian equally bowed with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it was that influence which raised him without dispute to the high pedestal of political leader of Native Society in Bengal. There was one peculiar quality in him which secured him that high and honorable position. He was perfectly tolerant; while he was tenacious of his own opinion, he readily and cheerfully gave in, whenever he saw that the majority were of a different opinion. He used to say that one who did not learn to follow could not lead. He lent a helping hand to all classes of the community irrespective of religion or other consideration, whenever he was satisfied that the cause was just and beneficial. He equally supported Dr. Sircar's Association and Babu Keshub Chunder Sen's Albert Hall. Of his private virtues we need not say much, for they are well known to those who knew him. Although his income was not very large, he was open-handed in relieving the poor and distressed, and struggling merit always found a kind friend in him. There was not a public object started in this country, which did not receive pecuniary help from him if an appeal was made to him. He fed famine paupers during the famine of 1866, and ordinarily used to feed a number of paupers every sunday. He was connected with almost all the public societies of Calcutta, literary, scientific, and charitable; thus his whole career was a career of public usefulness and benevolence. Take him all in all we shall not look upon his like again. A movement was set on foot a few months before his death to vote him a public memorial, which was seconded by the Chief Justice, some other Judges of the High Court, Mr. Schalch, Mr. Bullen Smith, and a few other influential European gentlemen, but it was not carried out owing to his illness. We hope the promoters of that movement will now give it a wider basis and put it into effect.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE PUBLISH below a letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to the Hon'ble Kristo das Pal, which, we have no doubt, will be read with great interest. The people of Bengal must feel thankful to His Excellency for his sympathy on the occasion of the grievous loss they have sustained by the death of Maharajah Ramanath Tagore, C.S.I. It is a melancholy satisfaction, but not the less a great satisfaction, to have such testimony from the ruler of the land to the worth of one whose loss we so deeply mourn:

MY DEAR SIR,—I am deeply grieved to learn by your letter to Colonel Burne the sad news of the death of our friend the Maharajah Ramanath Tagore Bahadur. It is not merely a private loss, but I lament with you and the Maharajah's numerous friends, to whom I beg you to express my sincere personal sympathy in their bereavement. By the Maharajah's death, both the Government and the whole native community of Bengal have lost a wise, an honest, and a trusted adviser, and by none who knew him is this loss deplored on public grounds more truly than by yours.

My dear Sir,
always faithfully,
Simla, 12th June 1877. (Sd.) LYTTON.

P.S.—I am grateful to think that the Maharajah has left behind him a worthy successor in his very able nephew, who is now a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and to whom I beg you to express my most sincere condolences.

(Sd.) L.

TO THE HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL.

IT APPEARS that Parliament wishes to take a more active interest in Indian affairs than heretofore. A motion has been carried to the effect that a copy of the *Gazette of India* shall be filed in the House of Commons from the commencement of the present years. Why not also the local *Gazettes* and the leading local papers? If these papers be ready at hand in the Commons' library, even indifferent M P.s, who do not care about Indian matters, may sometimes feel a curiosity to read them and thus stumble upon some Indian question, which may interest him. The cause of Indian agitation would thus decidedly gain.

THE LONG-PROTRACTED Chuckdigee Will Case, which brought in such a windfall to the gentlemen of the long robe, has, we hear, been at last brought to a close. The suit of the widow has been dismissed and the validity of the will confirmed. We hope wicked advisers will not be found to induce the good lady to incur further loss by an appeal. The costs awarded against her and what she has already incurred will, we are afraid, seriously cripple her resources. Her ample private property, supplemented by the maintenance allowance left her by her late husband, should enable her to live in comfort, maintain her position in society, and perform all those religious rites and ceremonies which cheer the career of honest widows in this country.

IT APPEARS from the report of the Education Inspector of the second division, Madras, that dancing girls are freely admitted to the Government girl's schools in his division. In the third division the only Government girls' school is the one at Cuddalore. The Deputy Inspector states that previous to the 5th June last no girls of the dancing-girl class were admitted; only one girl has been since admitted. She is six years old, and her mixing with the children of other castes has not in any way been objected to by the people. In the fourth division there are no girls' schools in the Vellore and Oossoor Circles. In the Chittore Circle dancing girls are admitted into the school at Wallajahpet. In the Tanjore Circle there are no dancing-girls at present in the Government schools, but from the records it appears that no objections are made to their admission. There are no Government girls' schools in the 1st, 5th and 6th divisions. The Government, with reference to this, state that they are not prepared to exclude any children under the age of puberty. Do really respectable native gentlemen of Madras send their daughters to schools attended by dancing girls?

IT APPEARS that when the Japanese Ambassador Iwakura Tomomi was in London, some orientalists in the India Office expressed a wish that scholars in Europe would feel thankful if His Excellency could induce his government to make a present to the India Office of a complete set of the Buddhist Scriptures. The hint was taken, and a set of the *Tripthaka* was forwarded, packed in 103 cases, comprising upwards of a thousand books. Three-fourths of these books are translations of Sanskrit originals, and the rest commentaries on the same. Mr. Samuel Beal, the Synologist, so well known for his new translation of the Travels of Fa Hian and other Chinese works, was appointed to examine these books, and his report on them has just been published. Though the arrangement of the report is unsatisfactory, and in the absence of an alphabetical index it is troublesome to use it, nevertheless the work will be found highly useful to orientalists. The Chinese translations were prepared from the 1st to the 12th century of the Christian era, and the date of each translation is given in most instances. This will help oriental scholars to come to a decision regarding the antiquity and authenticity of a great number of works intimately connected with the history of ancient India, but which have hitherto been thought to be of modern date.

IT IS SATISFACTORY to find from the reply given to Sir George Campbell by the Under-Secretary of State that the Secretary of State has not connected himself with the Public Works Cess Bill. Lord Salisbury, it appears, has simply given permission for the introduction of the measure, but has reserved to himself the liberty of expressing any objection at a later stage. It is true that his Lordship has recommended to the Government of India the principle of a compulsory irrigation rate but that does not bind him to the Public Works Cess Bill. The landed classes of Bengal, in our humble opinion, should therefore lose no time in memorializing the Secretary of State upon the subject. As for the compulsory Irrigation rate they may, we think, rely upon the sympathy of Sir George Campbell, who, as the reader is aware, was strongly opposed to it. We think that those who are interested in the Irrigation rate Bill will do well to put themselves in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject.

A CURIOUS scene occurred the other day at Lucknow. The memorial to the Secretary of State which the Talookdars and Reises of Oudh had submitted to the Lieutenant Governor protesting against the amalgamation of Oudh with the North Western Provinces, instead of being forwarded, was sent back to the Commissioner of the Lucknow division for the verification of the signatures. A notification was issued convening a public meeting on the 5th instant, and most of the leading noblemen and gentlemen of Oudh, including some princes of the Royal family, attended at 2 P. M. the time appointed. There was however nobody then present to verify the signatures, and it was not until 5 P. M. that the Deputy Commissioner made his appearance to do the needful. The names were called and duly responded to; there were no forged names on the document nor a single recalcitrant. The Deputy Commissioner then loudly addressed the meeting on the impropriety of the memorial and demanded of the gentlemen present the reasons for their dissatisfaction of the new order of things. The reply was unanimous and so decided that the Deputy Commissioner had to return disappointed. It appears, however, that some of the princes of the Royal Family have since thought proper to convene a meeting of their own kith and kin and adopt the following resolution:

"That the sentiments expressed by the members of the Royal Family in the address presented by them on the 24th February 1877, to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor N. W. Provinces, and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, be confirmed as it has been brought to the notice of several members that some of the Royal Family have signed the memorial now in course of verification, objecting against the amalgamation of Oudh with the N. W. Provinces; also that as His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has already assured the people generally, in his reply to the address presented on the 4th April 1877 in the centre Baradari of Kaiserbagh in public Durbar, that the rights and privileges now enjoyed by the people of Oudh will be preserved as heretofore; and as we neither now see the propriety nor the necessity of objecting against the action of Government in this respect, we should, therefore, repeat the expression of our consent and satisfaction to the amalgamation of Oudh with N. W. Provinces in support of our address of the 21st February 1877 to His Honor.

We fancy the withdrawal of these princes will not in any way affect the memorial, though we do not anticipate any good for the memorialists by their move. The Secretary of State has already expressed his approval of the measure, and the House of Commons is not likely to interfere in such a matter.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA has a humourous article on the Text-book Committee now sitting at Simla. He imagines it to be a contrivance "to relieve the monotony of life," and ranks it "with Polo or Badminton—with the latter rather than the former—as a means of whiling away dull time and diverting the mind of a sense of responsibilities unfulfilled." He thinks, however, that "it is not so exhilarating as Badminton, and can hardly be conducive to robust health, save when the players leave the steamy plains and perform upon the hills." He is sorry, for being irreverent or for "trifling with matters of great public moment," but he cannot but think and say "that the conference on Text-books is an abortion, and ought to be treated as such." We do not at all differ from our contemporary in the conclusion he has arrived at. Although originally designed with the best of intentions and with an earnest desire to mend what is now a serious stumbling block to healthy education, it has been carried out in a manner that must result in a collapse. Our contemporary may well say that he "cannot conceive what it is that will necessitate the detention on the hills of so many highly paid officers for such a length of time (alleged to be about six months) unless it be that they have business of some very heavy and important kind to transact; or is it that Lord Lytton is ambitious of dignifying the Committee as an august educational congress, and having it looked upon in that light by the world." Whatever it be, we regret, we cannot satisfy his curiosity, nor respond to the call he makes on us. We know nothing beyond what is already known to the public. We should add, however, that his shot has run quite beside the mark when he says "its last article on Text-books is quite savage in its way. Has anything transpired that could render such strong writing necessary?" To the best of our knowledge nothing has happened at Simla to give us cause for "strong writing." We have written what we thought the circumstances of the case required on very much the same grounds on which our worthy contemporary has taken the Committee to be "an abortion" and likened it to Badminton. We wonder if the tone of our article has been near so "strong" and "savage" as our contemporary's lucubrations on the subject.

IN AN article on the famine by Mr. Clements Markham, which appeared in the Geographical Magazine for May, the writer confidently expresses his conviction that famines may be timely prevented by Government, if proper attention be directed to the theories on the sun-spots which have lately been propounded by Dr. Hunter. The theory elaborated by Dr. Hunter was known to the Hindoos from at least the beginning of the Christian era, and Varahamihir, in the middle of the fifth century, noticed it in his *Brihat Sanhita*; but we are afraid that neither Varahamihir's nor Dr. Hunter's theories will help us much in preventing famines. The question is primarily a financial one, and secondly an administrative one. Don't screw out the last pice from the poor ryots; leave a margin in their hands by way of provision for calamitous years, and more will be done than what can possibly be expected from theories about sun-spots and attempts at producing silk fabrics from cobwebs. A very good illustration of the beneficial effects of a margin in the hands of the ryots has lately been offered by the Mint Master of Bombay. From a summary of his report published in the *Englishman* of the 13th, it appears that there has been a rapid increase in the number of silver ornaments which have been sent by the ryots of the Bombay Presidency to the Bombay Mint to be melted down. Up to October last the amounts were small, and in July and September none were sent in. In November, when the scarcity first began to be felt, there was a sudden rise to Rs. 64,800, and the rise has continued in all the subsequent months. In December it was Rs. 104,200, in January 131,900, in February 163,700, in March 276,400, in April 557,900, and in May 811,300. He adds that this comes from "the famine districts in Southern India." In addition to the silver, large quantities of gold ornaments were brought to the Mint to be melted and assayed, "proving that the middle and upper classes are also feeling the pressure of the famine." Had there been no such ornaments at hand, the intensity of the famine would have been greatly aggravated. The total quantity of silver melted from October to May last appears to be worth Rs. 21,54,100, which represents the food of nearly two millions of men for a fortnight. The quantity of gold melted, we guess, would represent the food of, at least, another million. These three millions would have fallen on the hands of Government had there been no jewels to keep them away.

Correspondence.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON THE WELD CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—The Fuller case has been commented on, and the actors in it have been criticised not only by the press but by nearly every educated man in India; and now the Weld case in a lesser degree is going through the same ordeal: it is not my intention here to recapitulate the inferences that have already been drawn, but I wish to bring my readers to look at the matter from what I conceive to be a new point of view.

In both these cases Anglo-Indian officials have been censured by English noblemen sent out to India in high official capacities but not long resident in India: these noblemen may be said to be taking an English view of matters and this action has met with generous support and sympathy from the English public, who, whilst they accept the fact that England is to rule India, are taught by their own innate ideas of liberty to expect that the customs and prejudices of the natives of the country will be fully respected: and because in both these cases the action taken has received the approval of the people of the soil, it seems to the English public that the rulers of India are at last beginning to be guided by public opinion.

Now let it be borne in mind that in both these cases we have on the one side the Indian officials followed by the Anglo-Indian public, on the other side, an English Viceroy and an English Duke backed by the natives of the country and English public opinion: it is probable that these cases are but typical of others to follow, and the inevitable result must be, can only be that the natives of India will make themselves more and more heard in the Government of their country, and India will be ruled as it should be for the benefit of its people rather than for the good of the services, as has hitherto been too much the case. That a public opinion is beginning to make itself felt in India few will deny, though many will not be disposed to welcome it and with no class will it be more unpopular than with Anglo-Indian officials whose Indian training and antecedents have unfortunately led them to look upon themselves too much as despotic rulers who should be protected from the criticisms of the people, advisedly I said that a public opinion was beginning to make itself felt, for I do not think that such a thing has yet fairly come into existence; had such an opinion been alive, it would have demanded and insisted on the removal of Mr. Leeds from his position as a Magistrate in such a way as to render it impossible that he should ever again be called upon to exercise magisterial authority. One or two papers, it is true, suggested that he should be removed to some other sphere of the Government service, but so strong is the prejudice against the removal of public servants, or, to use plain language, against their dismissal, that it was hardly thought of in this case.

The stipendiary magistrates of India should be subject to removal for misbehaviour, and the Government in dealing with such cases, should remember the people first and the services last, and all Englishmen in India should bear in mind that this country must be ruled for the benefit of its people. Only let this be fairly made by all classes of officials and happier days are in store for the children of the soil: no people are more jealous of any infringement of their liberties than the English, why then should we in India join in attempting to restrict the liberties of our fellow subjects in India.

I cannot conclude without a few remarks about Anglo-Indian officials: they are seldom censured and very rarely indeed openly censured; whenever one of them comes before the bar of public opinion and the Government find it imperative on them to take notice of the case and to convey some meed of punishment to the offenders it invariably occurs that owing to an exceptionally brilliant previous career certified to by his brother officials it is thought advisable to take but slight notice of the matter and an injustice is thus often done to the people of the soil.

Yours &c.
AN ENGLISHMAN.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Rai Purnanund Barooah Bahadur, Gowalparah	1	0	0
Secy., Literary Association, Coimbatore, Madras	8	4	0
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,, Tarrucknath Mullick, Devigunge	10	0	0
,, Rajonikumar Dutt, Commilla	13	4	0
,, Woomakant Das, Noakhally	13	4	0
,, Khetterpal Sing Bai, Hurripal	15	0	0
,, Kalikristo Mookerjee, Moonshigunge Bhaugulpore	5	0	0
,, Mohendronath Banerjee, Shillong	3	5	0
,, Hurronath Banerjee, Hosungabad	3	5	0
,, Nudiachand Dutt, Pooree	5	0	0
,, Doyamoy Dutt, Fenoah	1	0	0
,, Nobinchunder Pal, Garden Reach	13	4	0
,, Doorjodhone Bose, Baraset	10	0	0
,, Rooderpersad, Sarun	6	10	0
,, Krishnachunder Dutt, Patoakhally	10	0	0
,, Atoolbehary Ghose, Baddergunge	10	12	0
,, Gobindchunder Bose, Netrokona	13	4	0
,, Sreenath Ghose, Noakhally	13	4	0
,, Mohendronath Ghose, Mongbyr	13	4	0
,, Jadoogopal Banerjee Mhow	13	4	0
,, Prosunnochunder Bagchee, Rampore Bauleah	10	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*June* 13, 1877.

GENERAL.—Mr. C. T. Metcalfe C.S. Officiating Commissioners of Police and Officiating Chairman of the Corporation of the town of Calcutta, to be Magistrate and Collector of Durbangah in addition to his present duties.

Mr. C. F. Worseley Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Mozufferpore is confirmed in that appointment.

Baboo Taraprosad Chatterjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Rungpore, on leave, transferred to the Presidency Division.

The following are the promotions of the Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service.

To the Fourth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Baboo Goordas Bysak, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly *vice* Mr. W. K. Clementson, about to retire.

To the Fifth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Baboo Tariny Persad Roy Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mohisrakha, Howrah. *vice* Baboo Gourdas Bysak.

Baboo Bhoobonessur Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah.

To the Sixth Grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Baboo Rajoni Nath Chatterjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector *vice*, Baboo Bhoobonessur Sing.

Baboo Uma Churn Bose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Mozufferpore, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Sixth Grade.

Mr. H. W. Gordon C.S. to be an Assistant Commissioner of the Second Grade *vice*, Mr. F. H. McLaughlin.

Mr. S. S. Jones Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebagh, obtained leave for fourteen days. Mr. H. Lee Officiating Jt-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Baraset is appointed to the charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate of DumDum and Judge of the Court of Small Causes in that Cantonment.

Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, obtained leave for three months from 1st proximo.

Mr. A. Mackenzie Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to act as a Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Mr. R. H. Wilson Officiating Magistrate and Collector 24 Pergunnahs to act as a Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. W. W. Souttar Officiating Magistrate and Collector Bhagulpore to act as Magistrate and Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs.

M. A. A. Wace Officiating Jt-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Bhagulpore, to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr. F. Tweedie Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Noakhally, to act as Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge in Rajshye district.

Mr. F. M. Laughlin Officiating Additional Judge Chittagong, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Noakhally.

Mr. J. O'Kinealy C. S. appointed to be President of the Board of Examiners.

Mr. F. H. B. Skrine Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chooadangah, Nuddea, obtained leave for six weeks.

Mr. C. N. Banerjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector to have charge of the Chooadangah division, Nuddea, The services of Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Patna.

Mr. J. Anderson Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, obtained leave for three months.

Mr. E. H. Ruddock Officiating Jt-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Rajshye, to act as Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and also in the Third Grade of Deputy Commissioners.

Mr. W. Napier Campbell Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Palamow, vested with special appellate powers under section 87 of the Land Registration Act, and with powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham C. S. reported his departure on furlough

Mr. R. H. Pausey C. S. reported his departure on furlough

The late Baboo Rughoonundon Prosad Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector was absent on privilege leave from 27 February to March last.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Backerguge, vested with special appellate powers.

POLICE.—Mr. D. Lacey District Superintendent of Police, Jessore, transferred to Bankoorah.

Mr. W. H. Cornish, District Superintendent of Police, Bancoorah, transferred to Dinagepore.

Mr. W. J. Kilby District Superintendent of Police Dinagepore to transferred Jessore.

Mr. Charles Wintle to act as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

REGISTRATION—Moulvi Syed Hossain Ali to be Sub-Registrar of Gopalgunge, Sarun District.

Syed Mahomed, Officiating Special Sub-Registrar of Mocufferpore is confirmed in that appointment:

EDUCATION.—The following gentlemen to be members of the Maldah District school Committee:—

Baboo Sashi Chusan Dutt Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector

,, Khetter Mohun Mukerjee Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

,, Siva Das Bhuttacharjee, Head Master Maldah zilla school.

,, Siva Das Bhuttacharjea, is also appointed to be the Secretary to the Committee.

MEDICAL.—Surgeon Alexander Crombie M. D. to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Dacca, during the absence of Surgeon Major Jones Assistant Surgeon Doyal Chunder Shome Teacher of Anatomy Physiology and Surgery, Temple Medical School, Patna, to act as Teacher of Midwifery, Campbell Medical School.

The Lieutenant Governor elects Rai Jadub Chunder Ghose Balasore as Vice-Chairman of the South Suburban Municipality 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. O. A. Wilkins Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to be *ad-interim* Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for the Municipality of Arrah.

Mr. J. M. Herwood R. E. Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Arrah, *vice*, Major J. G. Forbes, transferred.

Mr. J. Paterson Executive Engineer to be a Commissioner for the Municipality of Bealeah, Rajshye.

JUDICIAL.—Moulvi Enamul Huq, Second Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, obtained leave of absence for six months.

Baboo Kadernath Mozumdar B L. Moonsif of Goalundo, Furreedpore, to act as Second Subordinate Judge of Chittagong.

Moulvi Moahabut Ali, Moonsif of Sundeep, Chittagong, to act as Moonsif of Goalundo, Furreedpore.

Moulvi Fuzul Quadir, to Officiate as Moonsif of Sundeep Chittagong.

Baboo Gokoolchand an Additional Moonsif Patna to be Moonsif of Arrareah, Purneah.

Baboo Bhukrodhur Pershad Moonsif of Arrareah, Purneah, to be an Additional Moonsif of Patna.

Baboo Lall Behary Dey B.L. to officiate as Moonsif of Arrareah, Purneah.

Baboo Hemchunder Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bongong Nuddea, vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. W. Napier Campbell, Officiating Assistant Bommissioner, Palamo vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

Mr. C. J. K. Watson Assistant Engineer Second Grade, Eastern Sone Division, vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Baboo Rajchunder Sannyal, Moonsif of Tumlook, Midnapore obtained leave of absence for a month.

Baboo Gopee Nath Matay Moonsif of Chumparun, Sarun, obtained leave of absence for two months.

Baboo Karunamoy Banerjee, Moonsif of Palamow, Chota Nagpore, obtained leave of absence for one month.

Baboo Gobindchunder Ghose, Second Moonsif of Serampore, Hooghly, obtained privilege leave of absence for a month and a half.

Baboo Lutchmun Persad Moonsif of Chupra, Sarun, obtained leave of absence for three weeks.

Advertisements.

Removal.

Gobind Chunder Dutt, late Assistant Surgeon, has removed from Banstola Street to No. 124, Barranosy Ghose's Street, Kansarry Parra.

BIRTH.—BARUA.—At Goalpara Assam, on the 6th June 1877, Srimati Muktavali Devi, the wife of Srijut Purnananda Barua, Extra Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

BIRTH.—At Galsi, Zilla Burdwan, on the 4th Joisto at about 12 P. M, the wife of Babu Daya May Datta, Native Doctor of Hulda Valley Hospital, Fenoah at Chittagong, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.—At Gauhati, Assam.—On the 14th Bysack last, Sreejut Bhibiram Borooah to Sreemoti Rutnessari Dasi, second daughter of Sreejut Nundiram Bora of Gauhati.

NOTICE.
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By Dr. H. N. Banerjea, of Kandi, District Moorshedabad. To be had of the author (*postage free*) and of his agents at Hindu Hostel and Canning Library, Calcutta.

NOTICE

The Oolooberiah Canal lately closed for repairs is again open for traffic.

Navigation is uninterrupted from Oolooberiah to Lutchmutpore.

(Sd.) J. H. APJOHN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Cossye Division.
Midnapore, 12th June 1877.

FORM E.

ASSESSOR'S DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE UNDER SECTIONS 112, 114, 115 AND 116 OF ACT IV. (B. C.) OF 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the measurements and valuations or assessments of the portion of the Town, noted in the margin, have been completed, and that the book containing the said measurements and valuations or assessments can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted), at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 4, Jaun Bazar Street, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

North by Beadon Street.
South by Machooa Bazar Road.
East by Cornwallis Street.
West by Upper Chitpore Road.

Any person, desiring to appeal against the said measurements and valuations or assessments, must, within fifteen days from this date, deliver at the Office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under Clause *a* or *b* of Section 114 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876.

The Commissioners will proceed to hear the appeals under Clause *a* of Section 114 at 12 o'clock on Thursday the 28th day of June 1877 at the Town Hall.

But no such appeal will be heard by the Commissioners unless the provisions of Section 115 of the said Act have previously been complied with, and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the Assessment Book as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent of either of them.

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Road Cess Committee,
Backergunge.

Barisal the 28th May 1877.

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